THE

TRADESMAN;

OR,

COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

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GRAND NAVAL AND COMMERCIAL BASINS.

PLAN FOR CONVERTING THE RIVER THAMES, FROM BLACKWALL TO GALLIONS, AND FROM DEPTFORD TO VAUXHALL, INTO DOCKS, FOR THE BUILDING, RECEPTION, REFITTING, AND REPAIRING OF THE ROYAL NAVY, AS WELL AS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANT VESSELS; AND FOR FORMING DAMS, MILLS, &c.

(WITH AN ENGRAVING.)

THAT the national interest should be the chief object of consideration in every state, and that partial or private interests should give way to that superiority, are truths, coeval with the first formation of society: but, in such a country as England, the bases of whose stability rest on her commerce, manufactories, fisheries, and agriculture, (to all of which the present plan is calculated to afford peculiar facilities) they must operate with irresistible force on every rational mind, that will discard the narrow ideas of self, and, more liberally, respect only the good of the whole community. At the present period too, when a wish for the downfal of England seems to pervade the greater part of the Continent, and when that wish has been so far carried into execution by the despot who now tyrannises over it, that the severe measures, levelled at our commerce, have, it cannot be denied, proved, in some respects, detrimental; a still

more imperious motive than the propriety of adhering to long established truths, demands that our best energies should be called forth, to counteract and vanquish the impending danger. In no way can a circumstance of this essential importance be so well or so worthily effected, as by wise internal measures of civil economy and commercial management, and by a vigorous and immediate application of our extensive means to a beneficial end; (an end that, under no circumstances, should be lost sight of,) and this is—the general prosperity of the United Kingdom.

In the plan, now, for the first time, submitted to the public eye, the opportunity of increasing the national strength is connected with such advantages, by way of revenue or remuneration to the public and to individuals, who may patronise it, that it requires only to be perused, to impress a conviction of its practicability, and of the immense benefits with which it is fraught, throughout all its numerous and extensive ramifications: but—the plan itself, will speak a language more powerful than any that the pen can use; and, should it be carried into execution, it will, for ever, stand a proud monument to future ages, of the power, national spirit, and wealth of the British empire.

EXPLANATION AND DETAIL OF THE INTENDED PLAN.

Part I.—In order to be enabled to convert the bed of the river, from Blackwall to Gallions, into a Grand Naval Depôt and Arsenal, as well for building and fitting out, as for dismantling and laying up, in perfect security, a large portion of the British navy, it would be necessary to cut a canal from Long Reach (where ships have deep water at all times) to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. It is proposed, that this canal should be of sufficient depth and width for the ships belonging to his Majesty's navy, and vessels requiring large drafts of water; to erect two dams, one at Blackwall, the other at Gallions; by which means an immense basin of quiescent water would be formed, of a depth sufficient for the reception of the largest ships in his Majesty's service, and rendered accessible at all times. The bays or dams at the upper or lower ends of the basin, together with a tunnel which will pass under the intended tide river, will form a most direct and commodious communication between Kent and Essex. Besides, on those bays or dams, a sufficient number of mills may be erected, and supplied (with the waste water) for

carrying on all the operations and manufactories for an extensive Naval Arsenal; and, as Woolwich and Deptford are convenient situations for dock yards, they would, by the establishment of such store-houses, &c. &c. as were proposed at Northfleet, be the most complete in the world; and this may be effected in comparatively a short space of time, and for less than one quarter the sum proposed to be laid out at Northfleet; and the revenue arising from the passing of commercial vessels would be amply sufficient to remunerate the parties concerned.

Part II.—1. For the purpose of converting the bed of the river Thames, between Deptford and Vauxhall, into a Dock or Basin, for the reception of ships of every description, it would be proper to excavate a new channel from Deptford to Vauxhall, for the current of the Thames, (which is intended to be of sufficient depth and breadth to allow the egress, passage, and regress of vessels of all descriptions.) And further, it will be necessary to cut a tide river immediately above the dam at Blackwall to a point immediately below that at Gallions. It is also proposed to form on each side of the channel, from Vauxhall to Deptford, a magnificent road throughout its whole extent, which should have foot-paths paved with flag stone, and be regularly lighted and watched. Immediately contiguous to either bank, towing paths should be made, (which would ensure the arrival of vessels requiring dispatch); and, in purchasing the land for this purpose, a sufficient space should be taken into the calculation, for the erection of uniform rows of houses, parallel with the line of the intended road.

2. On the completion of this new channel for the passage of the Thames from Deptford to Vauxhall, several dams should be carried across the old channel of the Thames, at proper distances, serving as so many convenient bridges. Among these would be comprised a single dam at Vauxhall, and an outer and an inner dam at Deptford, to be called the Entrance dams, in the latter of which should be two arches, for the passage of boats and small craft, at all times, and an opening in the middle, large enough to admit a vessel of any size, with a pivot bridge over it, as well as over the opening in the outer dam, that, while vessels are going through the inner dam, carriages, horses, cattle, and travellers, might pass over the outer dam, which would be then shut, and *vice versa*. The present body of the Thames would be thus inclosed within the space intervening between Dept-

ford and Vauxhall, and form one of the largest and most complete Docks or Basins in the world. It would also be a body of quiescent water, (which would effectually obviate the wear and tear* of vessels, from currents, running foul of each other, and lying aground); and as it is intended to be so contrived, that a sufficient depth of water should be always in it, to enable vessels, at all times, to approach the wharfs, and unload or receive their cargoes, which they can now do, only when the tide is up.

3. From the sides of the basin, approaching to the new channel, collateral cuts or canals should be dug, of a requisite width and depth, at convenient distances between the bridges and dams, for the admittance of vessels of any size, that the dock might be rendered generally accessible.

4. Bark, drug, cotton, fulling, dying, oil, paper, stone, saw-mills, &c. &c. iron foundries, breweries, water-works, and manufactories, but particularly mills for grinding corn, should be erected on the sides of the dams, collateral cuts, and in such other spots as might be deemed convenient. The water in the basin, in addition to that which might be let in at high water, would be more than sufficient to work an hundred mills.

5. All guts or sewers on the south side of the Thames would empty themselves into the new channel, by which means also the marshes would be effectually drained. On the north side, the sewers would be cleansed by the frequent emptying and refilling of the dock, and by other modes that will be resorted to.

6. Fish and other markets might be established for the supply of the western parts of the metropolis and their neighbourhood, which may easily be done after the formation of the new channel and the collateral cuts. No boats are now able to go higher than London Bridge, except at favourable times of the tide.

7. While the new channel is excavating, for the current of the Thames, the dam could be commenced at Vauxhall, (where an immediate revenue would accrue, to pay the interest of money expended); and

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* "The bringing of (fishing) vessels into the river Thames, wears out cables and "hawsers, damages the vessels, and obliges us to be at the expence of men and "provisions to look after them, which all drain from, and indeed, devour the "whole profit."

Wealth of Great Britain in the Ocean, 1749, *page* 27.

in the mean time a foot bridge might be thrown over, which would be an operation of little time or difficulty, and be immediately productive of a considerable toll, and greatly facilitate the work.

8. By this plan, not only might all the men of war wanted by government be built in the river, to any extent, but also careening docks, and every necessary convenience for refitting and repairing vessels of all sizes, whether Foreign or British, should be provided at convenient places, around the basin; and the greatest possible facilities should be furnished to fishing vessels, as the fishery of the world is now exclusively ours, and the industrious Dutch, with whom we have had so many wars in relation to this important branch of commerce, can no longer enter into a competition with us.

The advantages of the plan is thus represented by the projector:

1. The possibility of providing a revenue or annual remuneration, sufficient to repay the money expended on any undertaking, and afterwards to found a future income, without bearing hard upon the community, are circumstances of essential importance to all undertakings, and the difficulty of effecting them has, in many instances, proved insuperable. In this country, however, such is the liberal and enterprizing spirit of her population, to raise money for a national purpose is by no means difficult, when the object to be effected, is calculated to yield advantage to the public, and this requisite quality in it, can be fully demonstrated.

2. The proposed channel will enable East-India shipping, and other vessels of great draught of water, to proceed up the river, on arrival, instead of waiting some time at Long Reach, and being obliged to discharge part of their cargo at that place; where they are also obliged, when outward-bound, to take in part of their freight, at a great expence, loss of time, pillage, &c. &c.

3. In proof of the propriety of a Basin or Dock, particularly during the winter season, when the immense shoals of ice drifting up and down the river, cause such loss to ship-owners, by the wear of cables hawsers, and often by the copper being torn from their bottom, as also by tiers breaking adrift and running foul of each other, (the difficulty of getting to and from them) often occasions the loss of beneficial voyages in the necessary refitting.

4. In all cases of fire, vessels could be easily towed away by boats, out of the reach of danger, as there would be no tides to pre-

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4. In all cases of fire, vessels could be easily towed away by boats, out of the reach of danger, as there would be no tides to pre-

vent their removal: and by the same mode, floating engines could be conveyed, wherever required.

5. The circumstance of there being a great depth of water in the basin at all times (even when the dock might be cleansing, which is intended to be done by opening a sluice door in the lower dam, to create an under current, which would effectually clear away any filth from the common sewers, &c. &c. and without any inconvenience to shipping) would enable fishing boats and other craft to reach the various parts of the metropolis at all parts of the day or night, with their several freights, to which the currents and tides now presents great obstacles. This would not only tend to give an increased stimulus to the vendors of articles for the markets, particularly of fish, which should be one of the staple commodities of the kingdom, to afford more copious supplies, but it would operate also to the advantage, both of the buyer and seller: as the latter, from being enabled to vend his articles at a cheaper rate (on account of the increased facility afforded to him in going to market) would, consequently, obtain more customers, and have it in his power to return sooner for another supply; and the former would have the motive of that cheapness to induce him to purchase.

6. To the formation of a river dock may be ascribed the increasing prosperity of the city of Bristol; and, with such an instance presented to us, it is by no means unreasonable to conclude, that the Grand Dock of the Thames, would not only have a similar, but superior effect on the commerce of the metropolis.

7. The road from Vauxhall to Deptford, would lessen the distance between those places considerably, and, with the road through the tunnel, and along the other tide river, and canal, would proportionably reduce the distance between London and Gravesend, and many other parts of Kent, besides avoiding several steep hills.

8. The dams, before adverted to, would, by their comparative cheapness and peculiar convenience of form, entirely supersede the necessity and enormous expence of erecting the Vauxhall, Strand, and Southwark bridges, or any enlargement of the present docks; and by means of those dams, more direct routes would be formed between different parts of Kent and Essex.

9. As London is the best market in Europe, the best commodities are forwarded thither from all parts of the world, consequently it

would be, and particularly under the circumstances of the present plan, a better place of resort than any other; which depôt his majesty's ships and other vessels might visit with peculiar advantages in fitting out, procuring guns, rigging, victualling, &c. but above all, in avoiding wear and tear, the effects of floods, currents, tides, &c. Thus a depôt would be formed, in the very heart of the metropolis, for those fleets, which so much contribute to the safety and prosperity of the British empire.

10. It is submitted, that, in a military point of view, a Grand Naval Depôt at Woolwich is by far more easily defended, in case of attack, than that intended to be made at Northfleet.

11. By the formation of the Grand Basin, timber, &c. would no longer be subject to be carried off to sea, as it now frequently is, in immense quantities, by floods and other accidents.

12. By the same means an opportunity would be afforded to the present owners of extending their wharfs, or carrying out piers or quays to any distance required, which might be effected at, comparatively, a small expence.

13. The formation of a basin, the excavation of a new channel, and the digging of collateral cuts, to connect the basin and channel with each other, with the superb roads, convenient mills, and numerous dams, would create such steady and fixed annual rents, that they might be considered as so many acres added to Great Britain. *Thus, an increased trade, or rather revenue, without actually enlarging the territories of England, would give her a kind of additional empire, not formed by the evanescent acquisitions of ambitious conquests, but founded on the solid, honest, and praise-worthy exertions of an industrious nation.*

14. The trade with the interior parts of the kingdom would naturally and rapidly increase; and canals or rail roads, &c. would soon become necessary, in every direction, to diffuse the benefits arising from the improvements in the metropolis, to the most distant part of these islands.

15. In consequence of colliers being able to unload at all times, and with more celerity, close to the wharfs, which would in a great measure supersede the use of boats and other contrivances that are now necessary, coals might be rendered to the public at a cheaper rate; and this would be an object of some moment, considering the quantity of coals imported into London in one year, which amounts

to one million chaldrons. Corn also, on its arrival from abroad, or the different parts of the kingdom, instead of being sent to the mills in the interior, might be ground into flour, in some of the mills already spoken of. This would lower the price of the staff of life, and enable the corn and flour dealers to save the carriage to and from the mills in the interior; as the vessels laden with corn might unload their cargoes immediately into the corn mills, on the banks of the collateral cuts or bays, or at any other spots, where mills may be erected. The saving on those articles alone, would more than pay interest on the sum advanced.

16. By the establishment of other fish markets, and under the highly favourable circumstance of fishing vessels being enabled, by the cuts, to visit any part of the basin, a wonderful stimulus would be given to the present fisheries. Such a spirit also for undertakings of this nature would be generated, that they would, in time, pervade the whole coasts of the United Kingdom, and form such a nursery for our seamen, and add so much to our native strength, by providing constant employment as well as a wholesome food for a material part of our population, that, vain would be every attempt of any nation to wrest them from us: for—we should then be amply convinced, (a conviction by no means entertained as it ought to be at the present moment) that in well directed fisheries, consist the chief energies and wealth of a people.

17. The present boggy land between Vauxhall and Deptford, on both banks of the new channel, would be effectually drained by the collateral cuts, and thus rendered more productive to the country.

18. There would be no necessity, under the present favourable prospect of annual revenue and sums saved, of levying a tax on houses, &c. as is the case at Bristol, Hull, &c.

19. Under the intended plan, the metropolis would be better cleared of filth than it is at present, by increased outlets at various parts of the basin, collateral cuts, and new channel, and that without impeding the navigation.

20. The communication between the upper and lower parts of the Thames is, frequently, stopped for many hours, by the state of the water at London bridge, at which place vessels sustained damages to the amount of £50,000, and more than fifty lives were lost, during the last year. This plan will prevent future occurrences of such losses, as the currents will not be so great: the new water-works would

supply the city with better water, and more certain, than that from London bridge; and in case of fire, a sure supply might be had; as when the tide is full in, the present works are stopped.

21. The erection of a dam (which is intended to be one of those alluded to) above London bridge, would afford the opportunity of taking down its middle arch, and making a pivot bridge over it, for the passage of vessels of all sizes: or, should such a measure be deemed advisable, of taking down London bridge altogether.

22. At a peace, when trade would rapidly regain its wonted vigour, the intended dock, with its various advantages and conveniences, would create such an extension of our commerce, that great as the means would be of supplying the various channels of trade, they would be scarcely adequate to the continental demands, and influx of foreign vessels.

23. Under all these circumstances of advantage and improvement, London, Southwark, and Westminster would, together, form the most magnificent metropolis in the world; as such a basin, such dams, such roads, mills, &c. &c. as have been recommended in the present plan, would not be equalled throughout the known globe; and they could be completed in little more than two years.

ON MOCK AUCTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR work being professedly written for the useful information of the public, I wish to call your attention to the daily impositions practised on the unwary, by certain auctioneers, under the pretence of selling the bankrupt effects of some recent eminent upholsterer, but more generally the pretended property of some great personage either deceased or gone abroad. The advertisement sets out with stating the property to be in a high state of preservation, and that it must be decidedly sold without any reserve. To this desirable market post the unsuspecting and inexperienced young housekeepers, hoping to distribute their money with advantage; but find, in the sequel, that they have been cheated, and insulted by a set of swindlers. I particularly allude to those mock-auctions for upholsterer's and cabinet goods. When you enter these *spacious rooms*, as they are designated, you perceive a quantity of new furniture, made up

in a showy imposing manner. The auction commences, and the Knight of the Hammer makes a flaming oration about the quality of the goods; and gives his *word and honour* that every article must be sold without reserve. The credulous swallow the bait, and find, to their cost, when too late, that they have been deceived. The method employed is, to engage seven or eight men daily, at a certain pay, to run up the lots; and whose particular business it is to gain the confidence of strangers, who, being ignorant of the exact price of the articles, suffer themselves to be duped by the representations of these harpies, who, under the friendly pretence of directing and advising the judgment, cause them to buy articles at double their value.

It is customary for these puffers sometimes to pretend high words with one another, and dispute for a lot. The auctioneer steps forward, and in an audible manner proclaims the conditions, that if any dispute arise the lot must be put up again; and it frequently happens that ignorant persons by this artifice advance considerably more than the former pretended price. These puffers, with all the gravity imaginable, produce their deposit. There are several women likewise employed to assist the deception, attired like brokers' wives.

The concern, (for I conceive it to be a company of swindlers), frequently change the salesman or auctioneer's name; sometimes it is one firm, and sometimes another. If any one would take the pains to notice these rooms, he would find the goods remain day after day, which are supposed to be bought by the bidding party; and you only miss those which are really sold to the inexperienced. I refer you to Cateaton-street, to see it exemplified.

I am, Sir,

Your constant Reader,

J. H.

Wych-Street, Nov. 1, 1811.

ON COLONIAL PRODUCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE distressing situation of our merchants and manufacturers demands the immediate attention of government. The commerce of

Great Britain is decreasing every day; the production of her numerous colonies are quite unsaleable; her manufactures cannot be disposed of, even at reduced prices. The causes of this distress are very obvious, and might in a great measure be removed by his Majesty's ministers, without any sacrifice of national honour. The continental system is so rigidly enforced throughout the dominions of Bonaparte, that we know from fatal experience how impossible it is to introduce into those countries, which can alone consume them, any quantity of our large and growing stock of colonial produce. It has been tried again and again, but to no purpose; a few boat loads may now and then be got over from Heligoland, but no quantity of importance. Government have long entertained the extravagant hope that Bonaparte will be compelled to relax his rigid system, that the necessities of his subjects will force him to open his ports and relieve their wants, and on this ground principally have they persevered in the Orders in Council, and a strict observance of the Navigation Act. They who think so, are badly informed—they have but an imperfect idea of the power of Bonaparte, if they suppose him incapable of executing his municipal regulations. What does *he* care about the wants of the people? Can it be supposed that his slaves will resist any of his *commercial* regulations, when they dare not oppose his far more severe laws of *conscription*, which directly affect the domestic happiness of every family within his dominions? No; he rules them with a rod of iron, and they *must* obey. Bonaparte is well aware that the Continent alone can consume the productions of the colonies held by England. He knows that, in time, if they are shut out from the only market there is, their accumulation will, of itself, render them of no value. This is, in a great measure, the case at present.

There is more coffée in Great Britain now than she can consume in four or five years; the stock is constantly increasing, consequently no sales can be made. There is not the smallest prospect of the Continent being opened. What must be done with the stock on hand, and what is to become of the planter, who must either let his crops perish on his hands, or send them to England without a chance of finding a sale? The remedies that I would suggest are these:—

Abolish the use of cocoa in the navy, which is entirely a production of Spanish provinces, and substitute coffee, the growth of your own colonies. Cocoa is much used in the navy, particularly in the

West Indies. Coffee is as palatable and as wholesome, and why not use it in its stead.

Permit the free exportation of coffee and sugar, (rum is now permitted) from your colonies by all vessels belonging to states in amity with his Majesty at least, in return *for the provisions, and other permitted articles by them imported.* This measure would at once relieve the planter, inasmuch as he could barter his unsaleable crops, for his necessary stock of provisions, staves, and lumber. It would also benefit the holders in England, by taking so much out of the stock, otherwise obliged to be sent here.

Repeal those Orders in Council, so much complained of by America; unless this be done, the manufacturer cannot find a sale for his goods on hand; neither could the planter sell his produce, even if it were permitted, as long as the Non-Importation Act of the United States is in force. Repeal the Orders in Council, and the Non-Importation Act is at once removed; the best and most extensive market we have would immediately be open to us. It is the only certain market we have. Much might be said on the importance of a good understanding with the United States, particularly now. They threaten us with an embargo, if our Orders in Council are not repealed—our armies on the Peninsula would feel it severely.

Our government is guided by a narrow, selfish policy—they think America would prosper in the enjoyment of a free trade to France, a trade we cannot partake of—that is very doubtful. The American merchant has not forgotten the losses he has sustained by Bonaparte's seizures, and he would be very cautious about adventuring to France, because the very circumstance of that trade being permitted, by the repeal of our Orders in Council, would induce the tyrant to seize American property. Bonaparte wants to force America into a war with Great Britain; the moment he finds that impracticable he will make war on them himself. This government could not adopt a measure that would so much derange the existing connection between America and France as the repeal of her Orders in Council. She could not take a step that would be so likely to give new life to our West India merchants, planters, and manufacturers.

I remain, Sir,

Your humble servant,

VERITAS.

London, Nov. 4, 1811.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF HAMBURGH, AND ITS VICINITY.

(Continued from page 404.*)*

WE now come to speak of the money of Hamburgh, according to its value in English; of which they have current a *dreylinge*, two of which are a *sechsling* (real) value a half-penny English; 2 *sechslinge* are 1 *schillinge* (real) or 1*d.*; 16 *schillinge*, 1 *markpiece* (real), 1*s.* 4*d.*; 32 *schillinge*, 2 *mark* (real), 2*s.* 8*d.*; 3 *mark*, 1 *thaler* (imaginary), 4*s.*; *ducat gold*, 7½ *mark* (real), 10*s.* There are 4 *schillinge*, and 8 *sch.* pieces Hamburgh money; and 4 *sch.* 5 *sch.* and 12 *sch.* pieces, called Grob current. Danish money also passes here, of *specie-dollar* pieces, of 40, 20, 10, 5, 2½, and 1 *schilling* pieces. But many Hamburghers receive specie-dollars for only 3 marks 11 schillinge, instead of 3 m. 12 sch. their current value at Altona. Of these the 2½ schillinge pieces, are the worst, and most general. The Danish ducat is 6 marks current money. But they exchange thus; 12 *grotes*, Lub. make 1 *schilling*, Lub. or 1½*d.* English; 16 *schillinge*, Lub. 1 *mark*, Lub. or 1*s.* 6*d.*; and 3 *marks*, Lub. 1 *reichsthaler*, Banc. or 4*s.* 6*d.*

Weights are as follows: 32 *loth*, or 1 lb. English, are 1 lb. 1oz. 2½dr; 141b. in commerce, 1 *lispfund*, make 15 lb. and 3dr.; 16lb. in carriage, 1 *lispfund*, make 17lb. 2oz. 5dr.; 20 *lispfund*, in commerce, or 280lb. 1 *schipsfund*; but in carriage, 320lb. and are equal to 300lb. 3oz. 12dr.; 112lb. is 1 *centner*, or *quintal*, or 120lb. and 8dr.; 10lb. are 1 *stone* of wool, leather, &c. being 10lb. 11oz. 7½dr.; but the *stone* of flax, hemp, cordage, &c. is double.

Measures are also as follow: in dry measure, 2 *kleine maass* make 1 *grosses maass*, nearly ¼ of a peck English; 4 *grosses maass*, 1 *spint*, or ¼ of a peck; 4 *spint*, 1 *himpten*, or 3 3-12ths of a peck; 2 *himpten*, 1 *fass*, or 1 bushel, 2 1-16th of a peck; 3 *fass*, 1 *scheffel*, or 4 bushels, 2½ pecks; 10 *scheffels*, 1 wispel, or 5 quarters, 6 bushels, and 1½ peck; 2 *wispels* make a *last* of coals, and 3 are a *last* of wheat, rye, &c. equal to 11 quarters, 4 bushels, 3 pecks; 1½ *last*, is a *stock* of barley, or 16 quarters, 10 bushels, 4½ pecks. The last of corn should weigh about 2 tons, 11 cwt. 3 qr. English. In liquid measure, 2 *oessels* make 1 *quartier*, or ¼ of a pint English; 2 *quartier*, 1 *kanne*, or 1½ pint; 2 kannen, 1 *stuebgen*, or 1 quart, and

1 pint; 2 *stuebgen*, 1 *viertel*, or 3 quarts; 4 *viertels*, 1 *eimer*, 3 gallons; 1½ *eimer*, 1 *anker*, 3 gallons, and 3 quarts; 4 *anker*, 1 *ahm*, 15 gallons; 6 *ahmen*, 1 *fuder*, or *ton*, 90 gallons. But a *barrel* or *oxhoft* of brandy is 30 *viertels*, or 22½ gallons.

In cloth measure, 12 *zollin* make 1 *fuss*, nearly 1 quarter, 1½ nail English; 2 *fuss*, 1 *elle*, 2 quarters and 3 nails; 1 1-5th *elle*, 1 *elle Flemish*, 3 quarters; 6 *elle Hamb.* 5 *elle Flem.* 3 yards, 3 quarters. In land measure, 6 *ellen*, make 1 *ruthe*, or 4 yards and 1 quarter; 120 *ruthen* in length, and 5 *ruthen* in breadth, is a *morgen* of land, or about 2½ acres, or 12,100 square yards English. A *tonne* of land in Holstein is about 2½ *morgens* of Hamburgh. In long measure 15 *German miles* make one degree, equal to 69½ miles English; so that a German mile is about 4⅝ English miles.

It may be deemed unnecessary to exhibit here a table of exchanges, however useful it might be to persons not very conversant in exchange operations, though our author presents us with one of three pages, exhibiting at one view the value in marks banco, of *one*, *five*, *ten*, and *one hundred* pounds sterling, for every penny variation of the rate, from 29 to 38 sch. Flem. The par or medium course of exchange is 35 sch. 6½ ph. Flemish per pound sterling. But the value in banco marks of one pound may be found, by multiplying the course of exchange by 6, reckoning 12 ph. to a sch. Flem. and dividing the product by 16, without reducing the remainder. Thus one pound sterling is worth 12 marks, 15 sch. and 6d. in banco marks, when the exchange is at 34 sch. 7 ph. Flemish. But current money is inferior to banco; the difference of which is called *agio*, and varies from 19 to 22 per cent. though it may be considered nearly on an average at 20, or in proportion of 5 to 6 in estimating banco by currency, and of 6 to 5 in estimating currency by banco.

Hamburgh draws on London at usance of two months, on Amsterdam at any number of weeks, on Paris and Bourdeaux at two usance, on the empire in general at fourteen days sight, and on Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Venice, and Leghorn, at three months. Bills on Hamburgh have twelve days grace, Sundays, holidays, and the day it becomes due, included.

We next come to the laws and police. And here we have to observe, that, by the constitution of the commonwealth, the person of a burgher is sacred, and can only be deprived of his liberty by a criminal charge, or by a bill of exchange against him. All con-

fidence in commerce would be at an end, if he could claim exemption in the last case. All persons of a literary profession, who are not dealers, are exempt from the effects of negotiated bills. In general, the laws of the city are humane, and in many cases, perhaps, too lenient. This gives an advantage to dishonest persons, and enables them, by chicanery, to weary out their opponents, though in the best cause possible. To recover any debt, the creditor must apply to a *procurator* or *advocate*, to procure a summons for the debtor to appear in the *pretor's hall*, on a day certain, at an appointed hour; when he is either to acknowledge or deny the debt: but he may refuse to appear to the summons, if he pleases, until the prosecutor obtains an order, expressly commanding him to appear in person. If, when he does appear, he denies the debt, the prosecutor must produce evidence of the nature of his complaint before any decision can take place. On coming to a hearing, and sentence taking place, either party, being dissatisfied with the pretor's determination, may appeal to the *Niedergericht*, if the sum be above two hundred marks, and does not amount to two thousand; but for higher sums the suit must go before the *Obergericht*, and even thence, if either or both of the parties be foolishly obstinate, the cause may be referred to the imperial court of Wetzlar. And here it may sometimes remain undetermined, as in a Court of Chancery, for so long a time, until the litigators make their exit, and leave the costs to be *settled by their heirs.*

Bankruptcies are very frequent in Hamburgh. Many of these are of the most fraudulent kind. But there are many nugatory laws in this essential department. What can be more pitiful than to see a man become a bankrupt for a hundred marks, in order to compound with his creditors; and, however considerable the failure, the creditors seldom hear of any account being presented of the bankrupt's effects. Yet, immediately before the French usurpation of the city, measures were taking for a revisal of the bankrupt laws, and pointing out certain regulations for all parties, to be sanctioned by the senate; but whether that subject has been since matured, or, which is more probable, laid aside on account of the arbitrary dictates of the French governors, we cannot take upon us to determine.

Turning our attention to the criminal laws very few offenders experience their full rigour. Transportations and executions very

seldom occur. Larceny and theft are far from being frequent; but persons found guilty of these are chained to a post in certain parts of the city, and publicly exposed, with a label on their breast descriptive of their crime: but no violence is offered to their persons. This disgraceful exhibition probably operates as a terror. But in cases of murder various examinations of the criminal are had, besides a regular trial before the *Niedergericht;* after which the criminal, after the judgment of this court, is taken to the *Obergericht*, where the sentence of the other court may be either confirmed or changed, as they see reason sufficient, though they more generally refer the process and sentence to be revised by the empire. By this means they prudently remove from themselves the odium of taking away the life of a fellow-creature, and manifest a specious mark of favour in behalf of a criminal; unless when the case is so very atrocious, as to induce them to abide by their own judgment. In this case the sentence is passed on a Friday, and execution takes place on the following Monday. But the malefactor, after receiving sentence, is not put into a dungeon, is lodged in the house of the executioner, the Frohnerey on the Berg, and every thing he desires is allowed him, for which the usual remuneration is four marks a day. The revenue of the executioner is considerable, possessing various privileges. Neither cat, dog, horse, &c. belonging to the city can be buried until he has been satisfied for the skin. He only adjusts the instruments, &c. in executions, and one of his men does the office, unless in the case of decapitation, when he performs it himself with a large sword. Executions are done about an English mile without the Stein-gate. He stops at the convent of the Blue Sisters in the Stein strasse, where the nuns give him a glass of white wine; after which Jack Catch breaks the glass, that no person shall drink out of it again. It is then remarked, that one Rusan, a Russian native, who kept a school in the Gröning strasse, suffered death on the 19th of March, 1804, being broke on the wheel, for the murder of his wife and four children, in August preceding. We shall only observe farther, that the torture is still in force, though seldom practised. These cruel instruments are the *Pein Banck* and the *Gespichte Hase*, either of them too shocking for our pages, but the latter seems a refinement of cruelty.

To preserve the police, *guard-houses* are stationed at such conve-

nient distances, that, in two minutes, notice of riot or disturbance can be given to the guard, when the parties are secured in the nearest watch-house, until they can be conducted before the *pretor*. There are two of these officers, one for the day, and the other for the night; one of whom is annually changed. Here the matter in dispute is decided; and the party in the wrong must pay the fees of office, usually amounting to five or six dollars. Strangers, apprehensive of insult, must not resent it by corporal punishment in the street; because, on applying to the town-bailiff or pretor, they may obtain a protection for about sixpence, by which paper they can charge the watch with any troublesome person, though they will nevertheless be liable to the consequences of a false imprisonment, or malicious arrest.

The laws against brothels and stews, and harlots parading in the streets, are wholly disregarded. In some streets in the New Town, and at Hamburgh Berg out of the Altona gate, almost every house is a stew. The courtezans, at the doors or windows, with their husbands or pimps, challenge customers as importunately as Jews do passengers in the streets to buy their goods. These abodes are entered with as much assurance as they would enter a shop to purchase a pair of gloves or a handkerchief. They are also receptacles for maid-servants, who are dismissed from service for misconduct, and become harlots by profession; but carry their basket as before in their promenades. If, however, they are recognised by the guard, and seen standing in the street, they are liable to be apprehended. No wonder that the laws against adultery and fornication are relaxed, which formerly were punished with rigour, to the amount of one hundred dollars for the former offence, and fifty for the latter.

Smoking is an universal amusement among the citizens, though we have already stated its tendency to shorten the thread of life. Their pipes are flexible, and may be used even on horseback; and bricklayers, carpenters, and even labourers indulge in them while at work. Dancing, skittles, riding, and billiards, are principal exercises; whilst cards and chess are more sedentary amusements. Of the public dancing-rooms and skittle-grounds, called *Danseboden* and *Kugel bands*, the former are the ruin of most young females who resort to them. The genteeler classes of society never resort to them, as they do in Amsterdam. In some of these are frequently two hundred, or more, of both sexes; some smoking, some dancing, and some drink-

ing. The price of admission to the men is a mark; but, as a decoy, the girls are admitted gratis. On Sundays and holidays they flock to the public tea-gardens out of town, where they indulge to satiety in all these recreations. English dances are in fashion among the higher classes; but with the common people, who frequent these common *bodens*, the *waltz* or *amorous dance* is most general, wherein the man holds his partner round the waist whilst she rests her hands on his shoulders or arms. In this position they revolve round the room, like the moon in her orbit, shewing their different phases and aspects; and sometimes there are ten or twelve couples in motion at once, following each other in regular order.

Those merchants, whose fortunes do not admit of having a country-house and garden, will often on a Sunday treat their families with a ride in a stool-waggon to some of the public gardens, where they join in the amusements of the day, until the time of shutting the gates approaches. But most of the richer merchants have a skittle-ground and billiards at their villas, for the amusement of their families and visitors. These last are usually pretty numerous, on those days, in fine weather. Others have a peculiar play at bowls, by pitching at a jack in an alley; and expert persons can pitch so exactly, as to make the bowl rest where it drops. Every year in July there is a shooting-match out of the Stein-gate, when a large wooden bird is fixed on the top of a high pole, and a society of archers, consisting of citizens, march to the place in grand procession, with one of the senators at their head, escorted by a company of dragoons. On this occasion the senator first shoots, and the others in regular succession, until the bird be entirely knocked away. This frequently employs a week; and the person who beats down the last bit of the bird is decorated with a silver breast-plate and medal, and proclaimed king and president of the club for the year ensuing. Then they return in the same order of procession as on the commencement. The king of the preceding year shoots last in rotation, and it has sometimes happened, that the same person has been king for several years successively. The winter is one continued round of amusements. Christmas is kept in great festivity; and New-year's day is remarkable for sending small cards, with devices emblematic of the sex and age of the friend who sends them, or to whom they are sent. At this season the shop windows are highly illuminated. In addition to

the public theatres, private balls, plays, and concerts, &c. are given by respectable families. Subscription balls and masquerades are common.

In dinner invitations, routs, or balls, six weeks or two months notice is not unfrequent; and is frequently repeated two or three days before the time, with a list of the persons invited, so that any obnoxious persons may be avoided, by declining the invitation. They are fond of skating and sledging in frost; for which the Alster bason is very advantageous. Of the sledges some are very elegant, covered with a costly skin of some wild beast, and drawn by one or two horses richly caparisoned in fur, beads of pearl, and bells; these are to warn people of the sledge, because the horses' feet make no noise in the snow, and there is usually a man in a rich jockey dress riding before, and continually cracking a whip. On the river Elbe they have sledge and boat races; the latter having an iron plate fixed on their keel like a skate, by which, with their sails set, they go with an amazing swiftness, for the Elbe, in hard winters, is so strongly frozen that vessels are loaded and unloaded on the ice.

The *German* and *French theatres* take the lead of public amusements; but their exterior has little to recommend them. The first is behind the *Ganse markt*, and the other in the *Dreyband*, near the *Dam Thör;* and opposite to it is the free-masons' lodge, which is also frequently engaged for concerts, &c. Adjoining to the French theatre a set of rooms have been erected for assembly and concert rooms, but on a smaller scale than those of Berlin. The *Concert-house* is on the same side as the French theatre, a little higher; but it is disgraced by small houses, mostly inhabited by pimps and courtezans, &c. The *Eimbeckische-house*, the *Baum-house*, and *Boselnhoff* are sometimes engaged for balls and concerts; the regular balls have been lately removed from the last to Count Schimmelmann's hotel adjoining.

Hamburgh has neither extensive prospects or enchanting landscapes; but its environs are extremely pleasant. The ramparts within the walls constantly afford an agreeable walk: and in the spring is much frequented, before families retire into the country. The *Jungernsteig* along the Alster bason is probably the most elegant promenade in Europe. Between the bason and the street are three rows of trees; and the alleys between them are provided with seats

of accommodation. It is the general rendezvous for the *fashionables*, like St. James's Park. Here are two coffee-houses, the *Coffee Chinois* and the *Alster Pavilion*. Boats may be hired by the day or hour for excursions on the Alster. Were this walk continued on both sides, to unite with the ramparts, and a handsome stone bridge erected in the place of the Lombard's brucke, it would be the admiration of Europe. On the bason is a floating bath for men only; but a set of hot and cold baths have lately been established in the Grossen Bleichen for both sexes, under the care of a French physician. Agreeable rural walks are on the ramparts, at the fortification-house, near the Altona-gate. Parties frequently go thither to drink tea and smoke their pipe; but the entrance must be engaged before-hand, by paying a ducat to the porter, and this serves for the whole company except for tea, coffee, &c. which must also be paid for. Rows of stately trees, affording agreeable, shady, and pleasant walks, are met with out of all the gates.

The *Patriotische* (patriotic) Society in the *Brodschranglu*, near the Exchange, is the only public one deserving notice. Most of the laudable establishments recently erected have originated from it; the members of which meet weekly, to report any thing new and interesting in arts or sciences, received from their correspondents. They have lately established an *Humane Society* for restoring animation, and save people from drowning, &c. Once in two years they have a public exhibition in the *Eimbekische* house, giving every encouragement to artists of all descriptions to exert their talents. The poor and wretched also have a share of their attention. The public literary establishment, called the *Harmony*, is in the Grossen Bleichen. The subscription is thirty marks per annum; the rooms are well warmed and lighted, and the accommodations are good; books, pamphlets, newspapers in all languages, with pens, ink, and paper, are at every one's service. Refreshments may be had in other apartments. Occasionally the members give concerts here, which are generally well attended. Strangers, introduced by a member, may go free for a month, but must afterwards subscribe. There are also several private literary clubs, the members of which assemble weekly.

*** *The remainder of this article is unavoidably postponed till our next Number.*

CHEMICAL METHODS OF DETECTING THE DELETERIOUS ADULTERATIONS OF WINE, CYDER, &c.

FROM the habits of society, the art of making wine, like the art of brewing beer, is an object of considerable importance in those countries particularly in which the grape is produced: and as this beverage has become an article of apparent necessity among the greater part of mankind, the art of imitating and adulterating wine, of course, is also become an object of speculation or interest amongst fraudulent men. It is well known, that wine which has begun to spoil, cannot be perfectly restored. The spoiling of wine is usually owing, either to a too rapid fermentation employed in the manufacture of it, or to an abundance of mucilage which the wine contains in its natural state; or which it may have received by improper means of fining, or clarifying it by means of isinglass.

To render acid wines palatable, various means are recommended, some of which are highly dangerous.* The best mode of rendering spoiled or tart wines in some degree palatable, consists in adding to them a portion of oyster-shell powder, and suffering the mixture to stand for a few days, agitating it from time to time. The oyster-shell powder, which is a pure carbonate of lime, removes the superabundant quantity of malic acid which had been formed, and the acidity of the wines disappears; because the insoluble malate of lime which is formed, subsides to the bottom. But the wine thus rendered sweet, is exceedingly liable to spoil, and can only be preserved in cellars, the temperature of which is below 48° F.

To remedy this defect, a liberal addition of brandy, together with a small portion of sugar, are the only means that can ensure the keeping of it. The colour of this wine is also somewhat impaired by this treatment, though this may be restored by artificial means that are innocent. Such a proceeding is perfectly harmless. The brandy precipitates the mucilage, and the sugar induces an insensible fermentation; whilst the pure calcareous earth of the oyster-shell falls to the bottom, in combination with the malic acid, as an insoluble compound, called malate of lime.

* There is sold a small treatise on the art of making wine, which has run through six editions, in which sugar of lead, and other substances noxious to health, are recommended to render sour or *pricked* wines palatable.

Some of the modes employed by fraudulent dealers to render sour or spoiled wine *sound* again, as it is technically called, are not innocent; on these it is not necessary to speak; we shall therefore proceed to state the mode that may be employed for detecting the fraud. The most dangerous sophistication to render *pricked* or sour wines sweet, is by means of oxide of lead. The best mode of detecting this diabolical practice, consists in adding to the suspected wine, water impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen, which has been previously mingled with a little muriatic acid. The preparation of this re-agent is as follows: Take equal parts of quick-lime, prepared from Carara marble, reduce it to a fine powder, and mingle it intimately in a mortar with a like quantity of flowers of sulphur; put the mixture loosely into a crucible, and expose it to a red heat, gradually raised, for half an hour. This being done, take of the mixture, when cold (which is sulphuret of lime), one hundred and twenty grains, blend it intimately with one hundred and eighty grains of supertartrite of potash, and transfer the powder into a phial containing one drachm of distilled water; cork the phial, and shake this mixture for a few minutes; and lastly, suffer it to stand for twenty-four hours, to subside, or till it becomes perfectly clear. Decant the clear fluid from the insoluble residue, and add to it ten drops of muriatic acid. This is the test liquor required. One part of this solution, mixed with three of the suspected wine, will instantly discover, by a black precipitate, the smallest quantity of lead in any fluid: whilst it does not precipitate iron, which is usually present in all wines.

The *rationale* of this process, is the following: the sulphuretted hydrogen gas of the test liquor combines with the lead, with which it forms an insoluble compound; whilst the iron, if any should be present, remains dissolved in the fluid, by virtue of the muriatic acid which the test liquor contains. The sensibility of this test for detecting lead, is exceedingly great. According to Mr. Accum,* it is capable of indicating and separating the 1-15261 part of lead from other bodies.

We may also convince ourselves of the presence of lead when contained in wine, in a still more striking manner, by evaporating the

* See Henry's *Chemistry*, Vol. II. p. 418, 6th edition.

wine to dryness, and heating the residue in a crucible to redness, for a few minutes only. In this manner, a globule of metallic lead will be found at the bottom of the crucible, if the contents be examined by the help of a lens.

A solution of sulphate of soda is another tolerably good test to detect lead. It produces a white precipitate in wine containing this metal. This re-agent, however, is by no means so sensible as the former.*

Port wine is frequently adulterated with alum, which substance is frequently employed for clarifying, or fining, such wines as abound in mucilage, and which cannot be fined with isinglass; and also for giving young wines an austere or astringent taste. This fraud may be detected in the following manner:

Evaporate not less than a quart of the suspected wine to perfect dryness. Boil the mass in six parts of water, and filter it. This being done, drop into the filtered fluid, drop by drop, a solution of sub-carbonate of potash: if the wine contains alum, a precipitate will ensue, which again vanishes by the admixture of a solution of caustic potash. In this manner, the minutest quantity of alum may be detected. The theory of this process is obvious: the sulphuric acid of the alum unites to the potash of the sub-carbonated alcali, and forms sulphate of potash; and the alumine of the alum combines with the carbonic acid of the sub-carbonate of potash, and forms with it carbonate of alumine, which occasions the precipitate. This carbonate of alumine being again soluble in caustic potash, gives the *counter proof*, to render the experiment legitimate.

If port, or any other red wine, contains a considerable quantity of alum, that is to say, more than is usually found in it, a solution of sub-carbonate of potash occasions with the wine, by mere mixture, a violet-coloured precipitate, or cloudiness; and this precipitate also disappears again, by the admixture of a few drops of caustic potash, and also by the addition of muriatic acid.

To learn whether port, or any other red wine, has been coloured artificially, nothing else is necessary to be done, than to shake up in a phial, for a few minutes, four parts of the wine with one of finely

* The quantity of lead which has been detected in sophisticated wine, may be seen in Dr. Lamb's *Researches*, p. 175.

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pulverized and freshly prepared charcoal. The natural colour of this wine, originating from the husk of the red grape, becomes, by these means, totally destroyed in a few minutes, and an almost limpid fluid is obtained by filtration. Whereas the colouring matter of all substances that can be used for tinging wine without imparting to it a disagreeable taste, do not lose their colour, but remain unaltered by the action of this agent.

Of the age of all wines, some tolerable notion may be formed from the quantity of super-tartrite of potash which the wines contain. New wines always abound in this salt, and hence they furnish an abundant crust of super-tartrite of potash in the bottles or cask in which they are kept. The quantity of this salt contained in wine, may be learnt by dropping into it a solution of muriate of platina; the quantity of this super-tartrite is in the direct proportion of the quantity of precipitate which different wines of the same kind afford. The experiment is best performed with wine that has been concentrated by boiling. It is, in fact, to the spontaneous separation of this salt, which is naturally contained in all wines, that the wine improves by age, and becomes *mellow* and more spirituous. Of the comparative quantity of free acid which is contained in all wines, and which is chiefly the citric and malic acid, some notion may be formed by the reddening power which they possess upon litmus paper, the natural colour of which is blue. These acids are always most abundant in thin and ill fermented wines; all full bodied and rich wines are the most free from it. Indeed, the quantity of acid is always in the inverse ratio to the quantity of spirit which the wine contains.

The quantity of tanning matter contained in port, Burgundy, or claret, may be learnt by dropping into the wine a solution of isinglass. The precipitate which falls, is a combination of the tanning matter with animal jelly; or, in fact, a species of animal leather.*

Cyder and *perry* are frequently impregnated with lead, in sufficient quantity to be injurious to health. The metal finds its way into the liquor in consequence of the bed of the presses (which is usually, nay, perhaps always made of lead), in which the fruit is squeezed.

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* From this fact, one might suppose, that men who drink large quantities of port wine, stand a chance of having their stomachs converted into leather. Indeed, it is not impossible that the coats of that organ may become, in some measure, hardened by the constant use of this liquor.—Ed.

The presence of this metal may be detected in these fluids in the manner stated above. It may likewise be rendered evident by an excellent test, first pointed out by Mr. Hatchet, namely, a solution of molybdate of potash. The sensibility of this test is very great. If two drops of a solution of lead, in any form whatever, be added to three quarts of wine, the test will instantly produce a white precipitate, which falls down to the bottom of the vessel.

Some years ago, the French Academy of Sciences offered a premium for the best mode of ascertaining the presence, as well as the quantity, of alum contained in wine, especially in port, and others of a deep colour, such as claret, Burgundy, &c. The prize was gained by Monsieur Baraud, who pointed out, among other methods, the following process, which appears the easiest to be performed by those who are not chemists.

If genuine wine be mixed with fresh-prepared lime-water in any proportion whatever, the mixture, at the end of twelve or fifteen hours, furnishes or deposits, a quantity of crystals, which may be separated by decanting the supernatant fluid. These crystals will be the easiest produced when the proportions of wine and lime-water are equal: whereas wine containing alum *will not form crystals*, but deposit a slimy and muddy precipitate.

To know, therefore, according to this chemist, whether any wine contains alum or not, we have only to add to it an equal bulk of lime-water, and suffer the mixture to stand undisturbed for twelve hours: if crystals are formed, the wine contains *no alum*; if not, it does contain this salt.

If equal measures of wine and lime-water are employed in the experiment, and no crystals are produced, we then are certain that more than 1-400th part of the wine consists of alum.

INQUIRY AFTER VEGETABLE WAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I BEG leave to avail myself of the general information pourtrayed in your useful work, familiarizing the arts and secrets of trade and research for the public good, to call the attention of some of your correspondents to a subject which I have lately observed slightly

pulverized and freshly prepared charcoal. The natural colour of this wine, originating from the husk of the red grape, becomes, by these means, totally destroyed in a few minutes, and an almost limpid fluid is obtained by filtration. Whereas the colouring matter of all substances that can be used for tinging wine without imparting to it a disagreeable taste, do not lose their colour, but remain unaltered by the action of this agent.

Of the age of all wines, some tolerable notion may be formed from the quantity of super-tartrite of potash which the wines contain. New wines always abound in this salt, and hence they furnish an abundant crust of super-tartrite of potash in the bottles or cask in which they are kept. The quantity of this salt contained in wine, may be learnt by dropping into it a solution of muriate of platina; the quantity of this super-tartrite is in the direct proportion of the quantity of precipitate which different wines of the same kind afford. The experiment is best performed with wine that has been concentrated by boiling. It is, in fact, to the spontaneous separation of this salt, which is naturally contained in all wines, that the wine improves by age, and becomes *mellow* and more spirituous. Of the comparative quantity of free acid which is contained in all wines, and which is chiefly the citric and malic acid, some notion may be formed by the reddening power which they possess upon litmus paper, the natural colour of which is blue. These acids are always most abundant in thin and ill fermented wines; all full bodied and rich wines are the most free from it. Indeed, the quantity of acid is always in the inverse ratio to the quantity of spirit which the wine contains.

The quantity of tanning matter contained in port, Burgundy, or claret, may be learnt by dropping into the wine a solution of isinglass. The precipitate which falls, is a combination of the tanning matter with animal jelly; or, in fact, a species of animal leather.*

Cyder and *perry* are frequently impregnated with lead, in sufficient quantity to be injurious to health. The metal finds its way into the liquor in consequence of the bed of the presses (which is usually, nay, perhaps always made of lead), in which the fruit is squeezed.

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* From this fact, one might suppose, that men who drink large quantities of port wine, stand a chance of having their stomachs converted into leather. Indeed, it is not impossible that the coats of that organ may become, in some measure, hardened by the constant use of this liquor.—Ed.

The presence of this metal may be detected in these fluids in the manner stated above. It may likewise be rendered evident by an excellent test, first pointed out by Mr. Hatchet, namely, a solution of molybdate of potash. The sensibility of this test is very great. If two drops of a solution of lead, in any form whatever, be added to three quarts of wine, the test will instantly produce a white precipitate, which falls down to the bottom of the vessel.

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mentioned in some of the periodical publications, but which I first remember being noticed in *The Tradesman*, near three years since, under the head of *Candle Berry Myrtle*, as it is vulgarly called, being the *Myrcia Carifera*, properly the *wax* bearing myrtle. This was pointed out by your correspondent, as producing a vegetable wax or tallow equal to the *Populus Nigra*, or black poplar, which furnishes a regular supply of vegetable tallow for candles in Silesia. I have since reading the observations above alluded to, seen an account in some of the provincial papers of candles being publicly vended at Hull, from the wax of the *Myrcia Cerifera*, and particularly noticed as being fragrant instead of noisome in their odour, economical in their consumption, and clean and agreeable in their use. Now I could wish to know if this is really the case, and the most explicit botanical account of this singular and useful tree might be the means of bringing it into a more general growth. If I mistake not, it was noticed by your correspondent* as growing wild in the neighbourhood of Bagshot heath. This same vegetable wax-bearing tree is represented by a contemporary periodical work, as being the common production for candles as used in the whole of *Nova Scotia*, and that it grows in great abundance in North Britain. If so, I think it an object worthy of a general attention throughout the kingdom, and that it might furnish a branch of manufacture highly useful to society in extirpating the loathsome smell and smoke proceeding from the general adoption of the use of the common kind of oil, and from the same nuisances derived from the adulteration of our tallow.

In a future number I shall, perhaps, trouble you farther on this subject, (if I should obtain a satisfactory account of the truth of the above), and point out some inducements for the cultivation of the above tree, in such manner as not to be detrimental to a single rood of land in present cultivation, and highly advantageous to the grower.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

EXPERIMENTA.

Bankside, Oct. 10, 1811.

* Vide Tradesman, No. 8, p. 157, for February, 1809.

INTRODUCTION TO CHEMISTRY,

AND THE

APPLICATION THEREOF TO THE USEFUL ARTS.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

THE advantages derived from the science of Chemistry are so numerous, that a whole volume would be filled in giving a view of them: but the limits, to which I am naturally confined in a work of this kind, which has so many subjects to embrace, will only permit me briefly to mention a few of them.

From this science, the advantages which the ARTS derive, it may well be said, are infinite. Most of them are founded on chemical phenomena, and many of them, purely chemical processes. Of the last description are—1. The arts of extracting metals from their ores, of casting, purifying, or alloying them with each other.—2. The wonderful art of glass-making, which, in its various applications, has been of the most essential service to mankind.—3. The well-known and useful arts of bleaching, tanning, dying, and many others. In the highly important art of agriculture, chemistry enables us to discover the quality of soils, to explain the phenomena of the growth and nourishment of vegetables, and the nature and action of manures. In the culinary art, the arts of baking, brewing, and distilling, much is dependent on chemical principle; and the importance of the science in medicine, has long and universally been acknowledged. In short, there is hardly any art, trade, or manufacture, that is not more or less dependant on a knowledge of this science, for the explanation of its operations.

The advantages derived by the arts from chemistry, independent of any other consideration, are alone sufficient to make the science an object well worthy of our study and attention. But the advantages derived from chemistry are not confined to the arts alone. It is a science of such sublimity and vast extent, that, besides containing within itself the much greater part of the numerous arts that distinguish civilized nations from savages, it affords many important advantages to the SCIENCES. Among those, Natural History and Natural Philosophy are, in particular, benefited by it. The former, assisted by chemistry, enables us to distinguish from one another, the different natural productions, and to discover their properties,

Thus is prevented, that confusion, and those innumerable errors, which would daily and inevitably be committed, in applying these productions to the purposes of the arts, had not we the means of accurately discriminating them. In the science of Natural Philosophy, the production of rain, snow, hail, and dew, is accounted for upon chemical principles; and the causes of wind and earthquakes, and indeed most of the other phenomena of nature, explained. A more extensive and intimate knowledge of nature is thus afforded us; our minds are consequently enlarged, our knowledge increased, and the number of sources, from which we can derive pleasure, greatly multiplied.

Upon the whole, no science is more deserving of our attention, than that of chemistry; for, besides affording the greatest advantages to the arts; besides being highly calculated to promote our enjoyment, and augment our power over the material world, it also affords us the most exalted ideas of the Great First Cause—exhibiting to us the most astonishing effects, frequently produced, by the most simple means; and displaying to our view, the great care which has everywhere been taken, to secure the comfort and happiness of every living creature.

The illustration of chemical principles, and their application to the arts, is, what is *chiefly* intended by the following pages. This, I say, is, what is *chiefly* intended by them; for, when the principles so illustrated can be easily applied, to explain any of the more important phenomena of nature, the application will generally be made, notwithstanding such design is not intimated by the title, under which these pages appear. Thus, will two purposes, in a manner, be served at once,—or, in other words, double the advantage afforded the reader, which would be afforded him, were the application of the principles explained confined to the arts alone.

In applying the principles of chemistry to the arts, it must not be supposed, that the application is to be made to each art in particular. Were this to be done, (though it will be evident, that the ability of no individual would be competent to the task), many tedious repetitions would necessarily have to be made. But for this there is no need. The agents employed in chemistry are the same in the hands of every class of artists, and it is sufficient to point out their respective properties, and the laws of their action, to give every artist a competent idea of the cause, motive, and principle of his

own operations; and to enable him to employ them in that manner which he may find most suited to his own purpose.

To illustrate the arts, the best way consists, not so much in describing their processes with accuracy, as in reducing their operations to general principles. The description of an art, however correct it may be supposed to be, is nothing more than a picture of the existing practice. It may, indeed, raise all artists to the same level in point of knowledge, by the communication of the same processes, but it does not enable ingenuity to advance a single step; while science, on the other hand, reflects a light on every operation, elucidates all the results, makes the artist perfect master of his processes, enables him to arrange, simplify, and improve them, and to foresee and calculate all their effects.

As applied to the arts, chemistry has been defined, "that science which, from the comparative analysis of the operation of all the arts, deduces certain general laws, to which the innumerable effects, observable in the practice of those arts, may be referred."*

Considered in this point of view, chemistry may be pronounced a pharos, which the hands of man have erected in the sanctuary of the operations of art and nature, in order to throw a light over all its details.

But it is not merely to the elucidation of what is already known, or to the improvement of what is already practised, that the chemistry of the arts is confined. It daily creates new arts, and within the period of a few years, we have seen it teaching new methods for the bleaching of cloth, manufacturing ammoniacal salt, alum and copperas; decomposing marine salt for the purpose of extracting soda; enriching the art of dying with new mordants: forming saltpetre, and refining it by the simplest processes; composing powder, by methods the most certain and expeditious; reducing the art of tanning to its genuine principles, and abridging its operations; improving the extraction and working of metals; simplifying the distillation of wines; economizing the means of producing heat; establishing the combustion of bodies, and lighting our habitations on new principles; besides furnishing us with expedients to soar aloft in the air, and to

* This however is no definition of chemistry, if considered independent of its application to the arts, nor is it the definition which will here be given of it.

consult nature three or four thousand fathoms above the surface of the earth.

Before chemistry had reduced the numerous operations of industry to general principles, the arts and manufactures were, if I may so express myself, the appanage of certain nations, and the property of a few individuals: the most impenetrable secrecy covered every process with the veil of mystery; forms and practices were transmitted from one generation to another; but chemistry has revealed every thing. It has rendered the arts the patrimony of all, and, in a short time, we have seen the nations, by which this science has been cultivated, enriching themselves with the establishments of their neighbours. The preparations of lead, copper, and mercury, the works in iron, the fabrication of acids, the manufacture of stuffs, the printing of colours upon cloths, the composition of crystals, of baked earths, porcelains, &c. have all been drawn forth by it from the womb of mystery, and are now become common property. Thus, in the course of thirty years, chemistry has created various branches of industry; it has improved a still greater number, and made public almost all the processes of the arts. All this has been done, when the knowledge of its principles has been confined, comparatively to a few, and these principles too, but imperfectly established. What may not therefore be expected from it, when its principles shall be more generally known, and better understood?—So much for preface.

HISTORY OF CHEMISTRY.

It is proper that he who devotes himself to the study of any science should know something of its history; but as it would, in some measure, be foreign to my design, were I to enter at any length into this part of the subject, I shall, therefore, content myself with exhibiting merely the outlines of it.

The science of chemistry is, undoubtedly, of very great antiquity; but, like most other sciences, its origin is obscure. The patriarch Tubal Cain, is the first chemist we have any account of. He is mentioned in scripture as the instructor of every artificer in brass and iron. And though this circumstance, would not constitute him a chemist, any more than a founder or blacksmith, among us, has a right to that title—as he only who first discovered the method of extracting metals from their ores could properly be so called.—Yet, had not Tubal Cain also been the discoverer of these chemical

operations, it is not to be supposed, that Moses would have intitled him the instructor of every artificer in these metals; nor does it indeed seem probable, that, in the brief account which he has given us of the Antediluvians, he would have mentioned Tubal Cain at all, if he had been only a common artificer in an art, which had been previously discovered.

There are authors, who, willing to make the science of still higher antiquity, ascribe it to divine origin. But it is more generally thought, that it is among the Egyptians the true origin of it ought to be placed. Thoth, or Athotes, surnamed Hermes or Mercury, king of Thebes, son of Mezraim or Osiris, and grandson of Cham, is said, by some, to be the founder of the science; while others ascribe this honour to Siphoas, an Egyptian monarch, known by the Greeks under the names of Hermes Trismigestus, who is supposed to have lived about nineteen hundred years before the birth of Christ. He is said to have written several books on this subject, but none of his works are now to be found.

Our information respecting the cultivation of chemistry in Egypt is very uncertain. It would seem, however, that this science had made considerable progress in that country; since the Egyptians were in possession of a great number of chemical arts, and, in particular, that of imitating precious stones, of casting and working metals, of painting on glass, &c. But the circumstance of the arts and sciences of this ancient people having been concealed by their priests as mysteries, and recorded only in hieroglyphics, has occasioned the entire loss of them to us.

The Israelites learned chemistry from the Egyptians. Moses, who was skilled in all the wisdom of the latter, is hence ranked among the number of ancient chemists; and his having been able to make potable the idol of gold, which that people adored, is sufficient proof of his knowledge of the science.

Democritus of Abdera, who lived about five hundred years A. C. travelled into Egypt, Chaldea, Persia, &c. for the purpose of obtaining knowledge. He is the only one of all the Greeks who was admitted into the mysteries of the Egyptians. The Egyptian priests are said to have taught him many chemical operations, among which were the arts of softening ivory, of vitrifying flints, and of imitating precious stones.

Cleopatra ought to be reckoned among the number of chemists, because she knew how to dissolve pearls.

After a long series of ages, during which it is not possible to follow the progress of chemistry through the revolutions of empires, we find the next traces of this science among the Arabians, who seem to have cultivated it with considerable success. Then it was that physicians began to make use of metallic preparations in their art, such as ceruse, verdigrease, lithrage, &c. About this time Descorides describes the distillation of mercury from cinnabar, which was performed, he says, by means of an embic (from which, by prefixing the Arabic particle *al*, comes the term alembic);—but the art of distillation was then in a very rude state, and was generally performed by putting the matter to be distilled into a vessel, the mouth of which was covered with a wet cloth: and thus the ascending vapours were condensed, and afterwards collected by wringing out the cloth.

Pliny relates several chemical facts, particularly the making of glass, which he ascribes to the following accident:—"Some merchants in the Levant, who had nitre on board their ship, having occasion to land, lighted a fire on the sand to prepare their food. To support their vessels, they took some lumps of the nitre with which their vessels were loaded; and the fire acting on these, melted part of them along with the sand, and thus formed the transparent substance called glass, to the great surprise of the beholders." It is probable, however, that the art of glass-making was known long before.

The pursuits of the alchemists, who imagined that they could convert the baser metals into gold and silver, afford the next traces of chemistry. The first mention we find made of this study is by Julius Firmicus Maternus, who lived in the beginning of the fourth century. He speaks of it as a well known pursuit in his time. This art was in request for a long period of years, but it is in the interval, between the eleventh and sixteenth centuries, that we find it carried to the greatest height.

The chemical facts discovered by the Egyptians, collected by the Greeks, and applied to medicine by the Arabians, came to the knowledge of the four nations, who travelled into the East, during the crusades; namely, the Germans, English, French, and Italians: and, each of these nations became filled with searches after the philosopher's stone. The immense labours to which they devoted them-

selves, contributed greatly to the advancement of chemistry. Among other great alchemists of this time, may be mentioned, Albert the Great, a Dominitian of Cologn, (who has left a work full of alchemical processes); the famous Roger Bacon; Sir George Ripley, of England; Arnold of Villeneuve, in France; Raymond Lully, in Majorca; and Basil Vallentine, in Germany. All these authors have written in an obscure and confused manner on the chemical art; and though they were acquainted with some processes of dissolution, extraction, purification, &c. their pretensions are greatly beyond their knowledge, and scarcely any advantage can be derived from their labours.

The pretenders to alchemy became very numerous in the beginning of the sixteenth century; and the multitude of knaves who had beggared themselves in the attempt, now went about to insnare others; performing legerdemain tricks, and persuading people that they could actually make gold and silver. Many of their tricks are to be met with in Lemery. A number of books were written about this time on alchemy, but all in a mysterious style, and under fictious names, merely for the purpose of deluding.

The doctrines of the alchemists are now universally exploded. But when we consider that the metals are bodies compounded of parts, which we can take away and again restore, and that they are closely allied to one another in their external appearance, we may be inclined to think somewhat favourably, even of their extravagant projects; or at least to make great allowance for their being led into them. At all events, we must acknowledge our obligations to the alchemists, although they did fail in the execution of their grand project—for the many discoveries they brought to light, while vainly spending their labour in the expectation of making gold.

The bad success of the alchemists, and the ruin of their fortunes and reputation, were so far from discouraging chemical enterprises, that we find a prodigious number of persons during the sixteenth century, encouraged and supported by a Swiss physician, named Paracelsus, who was born near Zurich in 1493. He substituted chemical medicaments instead of those of the Galinical pharmacy then in use, and cured many disorders by mercurial preparations, which, till then, had been deemed almost incurable. The use of opium, which had formerly been accounted poisonous, was also introduced into the materia medica, and the powerful effects of these

two valuable medicines, mercury and opium, induced Paracelsus and his followers to think that a science, which afforded remedies for many diseases, might easily be made to produce a universal medicine. This gave rise to many Arcana, elixers of life, &c. The success of Paracelsus in some cases, transported him so far beyond the bounds within which he ought to have confined himself, that he publicly burned the books of the Greek physicians. After having flattered himself with the hope of immortality, he died, in the midst of his triumphs, in an inn at Strasburgh, at the age of forty-eight.

Many of his followers vainly imagining that they had succeeded in the discovery of the universal medicine, dignified themselves by assuming the new title of *adepts*. Such, at the beginning of the seventeenth century were—1. The Rosicrucians, a kind of society formed in Germany, who affirmed that they were in possession of the secrets of transmutation, of the universal science, and medicine—with the science of occult things, &c.—2. A Cosmopolite, named Alexander Sethon, or Sidon, who performed the work of transmutation before a person of the name of Housan, who related the fact to Vander Linden, the grandfather of the physician of that name.—3. Another named Thomas de Vagan, born in England in sixteen hundred and twelve, and who, it is said, was in the practice of corresponding with Boyle.

The success that attended the administration of chemical medicines by Paracelsus and his followers, in certain cases, was productive of some permanently good effects; for it induced several men of ability to enter into the inquiry, and to write useful works on the preparation of chemical medicines. Such are the writings of Crollius, Schroder, Zwlfer, Glaser, Tachinius, Lemery, &c. and the Pharmacopeiæ, published by several faculties of medicine.

About this time, Glauber, a German chemist, by turning his attention to the examination of the residues of chemical operations, which former operators had always thrown aside as useless, and distinguished by the names of *caput mortuum* or *terra damnata*, rendered an essential service to chemistry. Thus it was that the salt which bears Glauber's name, came to be discovered.

Among the chemists of this time must be mentioned the names of Van Helmont, famous for his opinions in medicine, and the chemical notions he has propagated; also Borrichius, a Danish physician and chemist, who first discovered and published the method of inflaming oils with nitrous acid.

From this period chemistry, every where now, began to assume a new face. It had not hitherto been treated philosophically. The chemical arts had been described, medical formulæ had been given, and the nature of metals had been laboriously inquired into, with a view to the making of gold, or of the universal medicine; but nothing more had been done. The facts ascertained were many, but no one had yet collected them, and, as the celebrated Macquer happily observes, "there were many branches of chemistry in being, though the science itself was not yet in existence."

In our own country, Lord Verulam, formed plans for promoting the sciences in general, especially those which related to the study of nature. He soon found that chemistry might turn out one of the most useful and comprehensive branches of natural philosophy, and pointed out the means of its improvement. Mr. Boyle was, if possible, a genius superior even to Lord Verulam, and was born the very day he died. His circumstances were opulent, and his inclination led him entirely to the study of nature by experiment. He considered the weight, spring, and qualities of the air; wrote on hydrostatics, &c. and was possessed of that happy penetration so well suited to experimental philosophy, which deduces the most useful truths from the most simple, and seemingly insignificant facts. As chemistry was his favourite pursuit, he spared no pains to procure from the chemists of the greatest note, the knowledge of curious experiments, and entertained a number of operators constantly about him. His discoveries are related in an easy stile, and though rather copious, free from that mysterious air, which formerly prevailed among chemical writings; nor does he conceal any thing, except some particulars which were communicated to him under secrecy, and the knowledge of which might do more harm than good. He showed the necessary connection between philosophy and the arts, and said, that by attending the shop of a workman, he learned more philosophy than he had done in the schools. His writings display an universal taste for the study of nature, which had now made some advances in the other parts of the world as well as in England.

Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, James Barner, physician to the king of Poland, arranged the principal known facts in a methodical manner, and added observations of his own in his Philosophical Chemistry. The work of this learned man is the more valuable on account of his being the first person who formed a

complete body of chemistry, and ranked it among the sciences. Bohnius, or Bohn, a professor at Leipsic, likewise composed a book of scientific chemistry, which had great success, and was for a long time the only elementary book on this subject.

On the art of metallurgy, one of the first and best authors is Agricola. He was born in a village in Messina, a country abounding in mines and metallurgic works, which he describes exactly and copiously. Lazarus, Erker, Schinder, Schutter, Henkel, &c. have also written on metallurgy, and described the art of assaying metals. Anthony Neri, Dr. Merret, and the famous Kunckel, who discovered the phosphorus of urine, have described very fully the arts of making glass, enamels, imitation of precious stones, &c. but their writings, as well as those of succeeding chemists, are not free from the deliriums of alchemy: so true it is, that an obstinate and inveterate malady never disappears at once. Soon after this, however, the alchemical frenzy was in great danger, by its being attacked by many powerful antagonists, who contributed to rescue the science of chemistry from an evil, which at once disgraced it and retarded its progress. Among these the most distinguished are Kircher, a Jesuit, and Conringius, a physician, who wrote with much reputation and success against the alchemists.

About A. D. 1650, the society, afterwards named royal, was formed by a number of gentlemen who were unwilling to engage in the civil wars, and being struck with the extensive views of Lord Verulam, and Mr. Boyle, contributed much to their experiments. This example appeared so noble, and the design so good, that it has since been followed by all the civilized states of Europe, and has met with the protection of their respective sovereigns; and from these, chemistry has received several improvements. In France, Geoffroy, Reaumur, &c. came to be distinguished; and in Germany, Margrauff, Potts, and others, have made a considerable figure in those societies. Hoffman and Glaser, deserve also to be particularly noticed: but it is to the celebrated, though unfortunate Beecher, that chemistry is particularly indebted.

Joachim Beecher, of Spires, a man of the most extensive genius, physician to the elector of Bavaria, went far beyond all those who had appeared before him. He withdrew chemistry from the narrow limits of pharmacy, to which it had heretofore been confined, and shewed its connection with all the phenomena of nature. The

theory of the formation of metals, the phenomena of fermentation, the laws of putrefaction, were all comprehended and developed by his superior genius, and even a great part of the discoveries made to this day, pointed out by conjecture. His work is entitled "Physica Subterranea," but like most benefactors of mankind who forsake the beaten track, its author was so persecuted and despised, that he fled from his native country, retired to England, and died of a broken heart in London, in 1692. His theory, however, was adopted by a celebrated physician, whose name fixes a most brilliant epoch of chemistry.

J. Earnest Stahl, the first physician to the king of Prussia, undertook to comment on and improve the doctrine of Beecher, and his works have gained him immortal glory. In the opinion of these two authors, fire enters into the composition of all inflammable bodies, into metals, and most minerals; and in that condensed and fixed state, they called it flogiston, or latent fire, to distinguish it from its condition, when in a free state.

The theory of Stahl was long followed by the whole chemical world, and received a new accession of strength from the two celebrated brothers M. M. Rouelli, to whom chemistry owed its origin in France.

The illustrious Macquer, contributed in a most immense degree to this science, by his most excellent works, which are with the greatest justice esteemed in every part of Europe.

Boerhaave, in the midst of numberless occupations, cultivated chemistry, and composed a celebrated and profound work on this science. He was the first who attempted the analysis of vegetables.

Although the Stahlian theory had been strenuously maintained by nearly all the chemists of Europe, for upwards of a century, and continued to be supported by Doctor Priestly, and many of his followers in this and other countries, yet, to the honour of our age, we may venture to say, the doctrine of flogiston is now nearly exploded. Entirely busied in demonstrating the existence of flogiston, and following it through all its combinations, Stahl seems to have overlooked the influence of the air in the greatest part of the phenomena, in which he attributes so great an energy to the inflammable principle.

But to proceed in this explanation, according to the order of time in which the leading facts were ascertained, we shall first mention,

that Dr. Black, our late illustrious Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, about the middle of last century, observed, that certain substances, such as marble, chalk, and limestone, when submitted to the process of fire, lost half their former weight; and, when treated with acids, the compound weighed less than before. Hence, it became evident, that something was lost; and, from a strict chemical analysis, he proved this something to be a permanently elastic fluid, which he termed fixed air; deprived of which, the residue was caustic, or quicklime, capable of corroding all animal and vegetable substances.

Hitherto, the existence of fixed air, and its combination with bodies, was only conjectured, and no philosopher, since Van Helmont's time, had adopted this opinion. Doctor Rutherford, however, extended this inquiry, and determined the difference between fixed air and azotic gas, by some called mephetic or phogisticated air, which is found to constitute about seventy-two parts in the hundred of common atmospheric air.'

(To be continued.)

ON A PARTIAL SUBSTITUTE FOR BRITISH OAK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for July last, I noticed a letter, signed W. B., on the great decline of British oak, and calling the attention of your readers to this subject, so intimately connected with the furtherance of our arts, manufactures and commerce. It is pretty generally allowed, that no substitute can equal the British oak in ship building, yet the consumption thereof may be materially lessened by economizing in the use of it.

In some former numbers of your work, I remember seeing a recommendation of *iron* for various purposes to which oak is chiefly applied at present, but on this subject I shall not endeavour to comment. I will simply call the attention of your readers to the converting the fir of our Canadian territory to the purposes of building such vessels, as are not wanting for any amazing strength or length of service: and having by me at present some very useful observations by a foreign writer on the subject, I think they are not inappli-

cable to our purpose, leaving the result to those nautical mechanics conversant in the merits of the case.

"I built," says M. Duerest, "at Copenhagen, in 1789, a vessel of five hundred tons entirely of fir planks, an inch and a half thick. For three years successively it has navigated the North Seas, which are reckoned the most boisterous in Europe, and it weathered a tremendous gale in the Baltic in 1801, when a great number of merchant ships perished. On entering the port of Havre, the following year it struck on the pier, and no one on board expected to be saved; however the ship righted, and entered the harbour without having staved a single plank or sprung a nail."

The expence of building this vessel was just half what it would have cost had it been built of oak, the hull does not weigh above half that of a common merchantman, which, when of four hundred tons burthen, is said to weigh two hundred tons; thus, by diminishing the weight, we should have, with the same cargo, vessels which when well constructed, ought to sail as fast as the best frigates. An objection having been made that vessels thus built could not last long, as the intermediate planks, by wanting air, would soon heat and rot, I had one of the ports opened, and found that the inside planks were much sounder than the others. "Building with fir planks is incomparably more solid than building with squared timber, and by being as cheap again we might employ our immense forests in the Pyrennees and Verges to great advantage." The danger arising from springing leaks is entirely avoided; and by the lightness of the timber our armed vessels might be made to sail as fast as our present frigates.

"In short the use of oak timber might be entirely confined to the navy, consequently we should have it much cheaper; and the economy in the construction of merchantmen is a very material object, as they might not require any repairs for twelve or fifteen years. Though line-of-battle ships could not be built of fir, yet the navy might use it for vessels armed en flute, and for hospital ships attached to a squadron."

Several fir frigates and brigs, which were some years since built by order of government, have more than answered the expectations which were then entertained of them. These vessels were built on a speculation of wearing six years, and it is a known fact that they have more than doubled that time.

The sound reasoning of these observations I think sufficient to be made applicable as well to this country, for although we are not yet *distressed* for oak timber, yet by economizing time we shall be able to counteract the great increase in the consumption thereof, during the present war, and the certainty that the present generation, and even several to come, can never benefit by the greatest exertions of planting.

I am,

Your's, &c.

O. G.

Portsmouth.

ON BLEACHING OF LINEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

OBSERVING in your Magazine for October, a query on bleaching of linen, in which one of your correspondents expresses a doubt as to the efficacy of the modern method of bleaching linens and cottons, as particularly practised in Scotland and Ireland, I will presume to state a few circumstances which have come to my knowledge on the subject, and which he perhaps may consider a satisfactory solution of his query.

It is well known that all vegetable colours are capable of being discharged by the oxygenated muriatic acid: now the principle of the new method of bleaching being founded on this circumstance, it admits a better, cheaper, and far more expeditious operation than by any former means can possibly be obtained. The only doubt therefore which can arise as to its efficacy, is whether the said process does or does not injure the quality of the bleached substance. I cannot allow that the instances adduced by your correspondent are to the point, having no doubt that in those cases the callico and cloth had been improperly managed in the bleaching; that oxygenated muriatic acid had been employed, without a proper combination of alkaline substance to neutralize it, as it was I believe at first generally used in France; or that the neutralization itself was improperly effected, a most probable circumstance at the time of its introduction. This method, perfected as it now is by the complete saturation of the acid with lime, and the consequent entire removal of the pernicious effects referred to, has been generally and success-

fully adopted in France, and in our manufacturing counties of Lancashire, Yorkshire, &c. as well as in Ireland and Scotland; and it is, I believe, at this time rapidly increasing every where in extent and utility; its effects being peculiarly beneficial in promoting a quick circulation of capital, by greatly accelerating the process of whitening cotton, linens, paper, &c. and possessing this advantage, that the operation is capable of being continued during the winter months.

I am ready to admit that difficulties arising from ignorance and prejudice at first impeded the progress of this method, difficulties which, however, immediately yield whenever its preeminent advantages become well understood. What at least tells more strongly in its favour than any theoretical argument, is, that many highly respectable manufacturers, whose establishments are on most extensive scales, continue to use it, which they certainly would not do had its effects been found, during a series of years, to deteriorate the quality of the manufacture.

I may add, that the expence of the new mode of bleaching is of late, I am informed, much reduced by a considerable diminution in the price of one of the principal ingredients, manganese, in consequence of the mines which have been recently discovered in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, by Messrs. Fox and Williams, of Falmouth, and some others. These mines now produce large quantities of manganese of an excellent quality, to which experience has abundantly proved the necessity of paying strict attention, if it be wished to insure to the operation complete success. Inferior manganese is sometimes mixed with a small portion of lime, which, from the rapid disengagement of the carbonic acid gas, or fixed air contained in it, may injure, if not entirely spoil the process; and even should the foreign substance be of itself innocent, yet a less quantity of oxygen will be given out, or a greater proportion of manganese will occasion an unnecessary waste of acid. I do not wish to trespass on the patience of your correspondent, but as a well-wisher to the manufactures of my country, I desire to see the prejudice in favour of the old method more completely surmounted in some parts of England, and have therefore ventured to enter more fully on the subject than I should otherwise have done, and particularly to advert to the care that is requisite to observe in the preparation of the bleaching liquid, lest peradventure the plan itself be condemned, when the

fault may attach either to the materials, or the want of attention in preparing them.

I believe no one will for a moment pretend to dispute that the *Scotch bleachers* know and consult their own interest, as well as their more southern competitors; these have, however, for a long period, adopted the new method, and I have every reason to think that their enterprise has in this instance, as in many others, been crowned by the most complete success.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

London, 3d Nov. 1811.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

NAVY Five per Cent. Annuities, produced from about fifty millions of stock, partly formed out of navy bills, converted in 1781 into stock, bearing interest at five per cent.—whence the name.

Four per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, produced from about the same quantity of stock as the last, bearing interest at four per cent. as the title indicates; these annuities are called *consols*, or consolidated from the stock, having been formed by the consolidation of several debts of the government.

Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, produced by about one hundred and seventy millions of stock, formed from several debts that originally bore a higher rate of interest, but which, on various conditions, has been reduced to the rate which the name of the stock expresses.

Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, produced by about four hundred millions of stock, formed by the consolidation of several stocks, bearing interest at three per cent.

N. B. When the word *consols* is indefinitely used, it is always understood as meaning these annuities.

Three per Cent. Imperial Annuities, produced by about eight millions of stock, created by loans to the Emperor of Germany, with the security of the interest being paid by the government of this country, whenever the Emperor shall fail in his engagement.

Five per Cent. Irish Annuities, produced by about two millions of stock, formed by loans for the use of Ireland before the Union.

Bank Stock is a capital of nearly twelve millions, with which the company at the bank has accommodated government with various loans, and with which they carry on the banking business, purchase bullion, &c. The dividends on bank stock are now ten per cent. so that the profits of the company are nearly twelve hundred thousand pounds per annum.

India Stock, forms the trading capital of the East India company, consisting of six millions, producing an annual dividend of twelve and one-half per cent.

South Sea Stock and Annuities, consisting of, and produced from a capital of nearly twenty millions. The greater part of this is lent to government, for which the South Sea company receives three per cent. but from the increase of other profits, the dividends to the proprietors is three and one-half per cent.

THE TERMINABLE ANNUITIES ARE,

Bank Long Annuities, so called from the annual payment being from their origin, made payable at the bank, and from their being granted for a greater period than other terminable annuities. These annuities extend to the year 1900, and the annual payments are about eleven hundred thousand pounds.

Imperial Short Annuities, formed in the same manner, and on the same conditions as the Imperial three per cent. annuities; they extend to May, 1808, and amount to two hundred and thirty thousand pounds per annum.

Besides the permanent loans to government which have created the perpetual annuities, various sums have been raised from time to time as temporary loans, on what are called *Exchequer Bills*, from their being made payable at the Treasury of the Exchequer.

Exchequer Bills are issued for different hundreds or thousands of pounds, and bear an interest of three pence halfpenny per cent. per day, from the day of their date, to the time they are advertised to be paid off.

Navy Bills are merely bills of exchange, drawn at ninety days date, and are given by the commissioners of the navy, for the amount of supplies for the use of that department, and the interest upon those amounts to three pence per cent. per day.

India Bonds are issued by the East India company, and bear an interest of five per cent. per annum.

Omnium is a term denoting the different stocks formed by a loan, while any part of the loan remains unpaid. For example; suppose twenty millions of money are to be raised, and for every one hundred pounds in money, are to be given one hundred pounds stock in the three per cents.; fifty pounds stock in the four per cents.; and six shillings and three pence per cent. in the Long Annuities: then if any person engages to advance ten thousand pounds in money, upon paying the first instalment, (for the money is usually advanced at the rate of about ten per cent. per month, till the whole is paid) he will receive three receipts, which separately contain an engagement, to the person possessing them, one ten thousand pounds stock in the three per cents.; five thousand pounds stock in the four per cents.; and thirty-one pounds ten shillings stock in the Long Annuities, upon the whole of the instalments being paid. While these three receipts are sold together, and before the whole of the instalments have been paid, they are called omnium, as they are made up of all the several stocks.

Scrip is a term given to each of the receipts of the omnium, when they are sold separately; thus, in the foregoing supposition, if the receipt containing the engagement to transfer the ten thousand pounds in the three per cents. be sold without the other two receipts, this would be called the sale of scrip. Immediately the whole of the instalments upon any scrip is paid, the transfer of the stock is made to him that holds it, and there is discount allowed for any prompt payment.

When the stock created by any loan is formed in any one sort of stock, there is, properly speaking, no omnium; though then, by a misnomer, the scrip receipt is called by that name.

By the word stock was originally meant a particular sum of money contributed to the establishing a fund, to enable a company to carry on a certain trade, by means of which the person became a partner in that trade, and received a share of the profit made thereby, in proportion to his share of the money so employed. But this term has been extended farther, though improperly, to signify any sum of money which has been lent to the government, on condition of receiving certain interest, till the money is repaid, and which makes a part of the national debt. As the security both of the government and of the public companies is esteemed preferable to that of any private person, as the stocks are negotiable and may be sold

at any time, and as the interest is always punctually paid when due; so they are thereby enabled to borrow money on a lower interest than what could be obtained from lending it to private persons, when there must always be some danger of losing both principal and interest.

ON WATER-PROOF COATING, FOR SHOES AND BOOTS.

THERE is sufficient evidence and experience of the dangers of 'getting wet feet.' In an uncertain irregular climate like ours, it must therefore be a matter of much importance, that shoes and boots should be rendered *water-tight*, or impervious to moisture. With this view, various compositions have been recommended; but so far as my own experience, and that of many friends, may be relied on, the following, which is taken from an American agricultural work, answers the purpose more effectually than any other. The New England fishermen, we are informed, use it for their boots, and the husbandmen for their shoes; and find that it not only excludes the water, but preserves the leather. "My shoes," says the author, "have been *served* with it seven years, and in no one instance have let in water or dampness."

Take one pint of boiled linseed oil, half a pound of mutton suet, six ounces of clear bees-wax, and four ounces of rosin; melt and mix these ingredients well over a slow fire. Shoes and boots, when quite sound, clean and dry, are to be a little warmed, and then payed over with this stuff (likewise a little warmed). The farmer used to do it with a painter's brush.

ANSWER TO THE QUERY ON BLEACHING OF LINEN, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN answer to the "Query on bleaching of Linen," &c. that appeared in your Magazine for October last. The injury done to the fabric of the cloth, either linen or cotton, by the new method of bleaching by oxygenated muriatic acid, or its variations, arises from

the hasty process generally used, and from neglect in the operation. The goods, either linen or cotton, should be first well washed in water, then carefully looked over to see if the weaver has greased, or oiled any part, if he has, then those places should be well washed with soft warm water and soap. The goods should then be immersed in a warm caustic alkaline ley, for at least twelve hours; this will loosen the fibres of the cloth, the filth and grease will quit the fabric, and the goods be prepared for the further operation of bleaching; after being well washed (if in summer) they should be exposed on the grass to bleach for at least a week, then taken up and washed, and boiled in caustic alkaline ley, then washed, and the finishing white may then be got by immersing the cloth in a *weak* oxygenated muriatic acid, washed, and then run through diluted vitriolic acid, washed thoroughly and dried up.

Instead of pursuing the above method, the common practice is to take the cloth, just as it comes from the weaver, with all the filth, paste, oil, and grease in it, just give the cloth a washing in water, and then immerse it into a *strong* bleaching liquor of oxygenated muriatic acid, perhaps give the goods a slight washing in water, dry them up, and send them off to London by the waggon, and a letter by the post, advising the commission house of their being sent off, with a bill enclosed, drawing for two-thirds of the value. The evil consequences that result from this hasty and injudicious method is, that the cloth not being cleansed from the filth by caustic alkali, the bleaching liquor gives it only a surface white, and if kept on hand a little while, turns brown again.

If the cloth is given out by drapers to calico printers, to be printed, stains arise in those parts of the cloth in which the oil or paste remain, and which no subsequent bleaching will ever remove; the fabric of the cloth is much injured by the application of a bleaching liquor so very strong as they must make it, to produce a white by this method; and the neglect of sowering the goods, leaves the bleaching liquor that remains in the cloth the power of acting on the fabric, which it most certainly will so soon as the goods become perfectly dry. I have seen fine white quilting, (so much sought after and purchased by foreigners at a high price,) made so very rotten, as hardly to bear their own weight, and fall to pieces on the first immersion in warm water. If the bleachers for the sake of expedition do continue to pursue this method, they will most assuredly bring

both linen and cotton bleached articles into universal disrespect, both at home and abroad, to the great injury of the cotton trade in general.

If you can find an opportunity to insert the above with corrections, or an abridgment thereof, (if possible) in your valuable Magazine, it may call the attention of those most interested to the correcting a great and growing evil, and ultimately benefit the manufacturer and bleacher. At present the bleacher is at more cost by making his bleaching liquor so very strong to effect his purpose, than he would be at by pursuing the process I have laid down. All the difference to him would be in the time it would take up, which perhaps would be a fortnight or three weeks, but that would be amply made up by the repute the article would be held in, and the consequent increased demand.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

J. W. T.

November 12, 1811.

OBSERVATIONS UPON THE SUBJECT OF STATE LOTTERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE continuance of an evil of so much moment as that of State Lotteries, has frequently excited the surprise of many who are otherwise amicably disposed to support the government of their country, in whatsoever hands its executive administration may be placed. I am not of the number of those fastidious partizans, who think nothing can be right but what is of their own appointment, and consequently disclaim the imputation of every wish to calumniate those who at present direct the affairs of the nation. Whether one party or another may predominate in conducting the concerns of the body politic, can be of little importance to the present argument, since it is a known fact that all parties have availed themselves, when in the possession of power, of the public propensity to lotteries. I cannot, therefore, subscribe to the remarks of those, who state their exist-

ence in a way which can only affect the persons who may at any time be the confidential servants of the public. In speaking of them as evils "of their own creation," the injustice of the insinuations as at any time applicable only to the persons in possession of power, whatsoever their political principles may be, must be manifest and obvious. They are equally applicable to the friends or foes of every party, and the futility of such an indiscriminate censure cannot escape the most common attention.

In what respects "they have only a choice of evils," does not plainly appear, in general, from the reasoning of those who are ready to indulge in unfounded speculations: and how this applies, in particular to the fact of excessive taxation, is somewhat problematical. Every general good is attended with some partial evil. The matter of state lotteries I apprehend to be of this complexion. Excessive taxation, instead of encouraging, naturally checks the inconsiderate adventurer in state lotteries. Their long continuance seems more to be the effect of the public propensity for speculation, than any emolument which the state, at least for a long series of years, received from them. Are any set of ministers to be blamed for converting this propensity to benefit the financial operations of the nation, when, without this opportunity, they would be liable to the imposition of interested individuals, in similar manœuvres, with greater certainty of loss and disadvantage.

That the disadvantage of state lotteries is great, is admitted. But does not every individual know, that, whilst a contractor will engage to give a premium of five or six pounds, more or less, upon each ticket, whether the whole consists of twenty, or thirty, or forty thousand, or even of the small number of six thousand five hundred, the advanced price upon each has been commonly double the intrinsic value, and frequently beyond that, for many years past, though it is known that such value of each is no more than ten pounds? The public propensity is equally known to the contractors and to the official servants of government; and why the latter are to be blamed for giving way to that propensity, appears problematical even in a moral view. But that is not the point I am desirous of discussing. That propensity is an established fact; otherwise the contractors would never consent to give such a premium for the preference, nor could they add to it a large profit upon each whole

ticket, and a still greater one upon all those tickets which are divided into shares, for the accommodation of small adventurers, were they not fully satisfied of such a disposition.

Enterprise is so general a spirit in the metropolis of the empire, that it seems next to impossible for its inhabitants to exist without it. Look at its walls, and the shutters of every empty shop from one end of London to the other, and this will be demonstrated beyond possibility of contradiction. Can you pass along the streets, in any direction, fifty yards, without having one or more bills thrust into your hand, unless you are so sturdy and rude as to resist them, or so timid and fearful as to shrink from the idea of receiving them. If the latter, such persons are unfit to walk along the streets of this distinguished city, and we cannot possibly consider them as proper objects of our observation.

How far such instances of enterprise "slacken the sinews of regular and useful industry," to say the least of it, is extremely problematical. Let us look at the bulk of adventurers in enterprises. Is it not a spirit of activity which is the principal incitement? However they may mistake their object, I have no hesitation in replying to such an enquiry in the affirmative. The merchant, worth ten thousand pounds, is possessed with a spirit of enterprise to double his property; and it may be right to admit, with better grounds of success than are presented by a lottery. What, then? It is still a spirit of enterprise. The lottery also excites a spirit of enterprise. The chances of the latter are more disproportioned; but they are within the limits of possibility. The merchant, in speculative projects, may fail. The lottery-adventurer also may fail. But, still, the spirit of enterprise is not subdued. Both one and the other again and again adventure. The mathematical chance of success is never considered. One thing, indeed, is certain—some person must succeed in the lottery adventure; but it is less certain that any shall succeed in the mercantile speculation. In the recent condition of such speculations, the risks have been great, and the blanks have been serious. No such event has happened to the other. If speculations of this nature have been at all injurious, they have been comparatively trifling. If the unsuccessful merchant has been tempted to make an effort for redeeming his losses in a professional capacity, by adventures in a lottery, and has been equally unsuccessful in that species of speculation, he has done it with the best intention,

and, generally speaking, should that want of success compel that dernier resort of a WHEREAS, the creditor will not, perhaps, on an average, suffer *two-pence* in the pound from any adventures of this sort.

Having stated these cursory remarks, amongst many others which might have been advanced, and on which I may probably be tempted to enlarge in future, I am desirous of superseding the remark, that I am advocating the cause of lotteries. So far is that from being the case, that my answer has been already anticipated. Even when we have the boasted advantage continually set before us, that the price of a whole ticket is only nineteen guineas, though the intrinsic value is no more than ten pounds; the purchase of every ticket divided into shares, considerably exceeds the double of that certain value. This enhancement of price is occasioned by various causes; as the premium given to government, for which they have to pay salaries of commissioners and many other contingent expences, the expences of contractors, such as printing and distributing bills, advertising in newspapers, commission to country agents, large establishment of houses, clerks, &c. which must be supported and maintained from the additional profits imposed. From four to five guineas more per ticket are at least added to the government price, on these accounts; and, though it may not perhaps be in the power of the contracting offices to afford the tickets and shares at much less than the current price; under all these circumstances, in a moral view, I can by no means support the severe censures in which some over-weening zealots have presumptuously indulged, merely to demonstrate their own rigid austerity, not barely at the expence of common sense, but of every principle consistent with human liberty, and the mutual relations of civil society.

Your's, &c. M. M.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Essay on the Banking and Money-lending system in times preceding our own, extracted from a foreign work, is hereby transmitted for insertion in your Miscellany. Considering that Lombard-street, in the metropolis of the United Kingdoms, is still eminent for its number of bankers, beyond any other in Lon-

don, it may probably be acceptable to your readers on that account, as pointing to their original.

I am, Sir,
Your's, &c.

J. M.

ON THE BANKING AND MONEY-LENDING TRADE, FROM THE PERIOD OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

WHEN, after the year 1100, many of the cities of Italy, especially in Lombardy, Tuscany, and the territory of Genoa, began to raise their heads, and form themselves into republics, their citizens applied themselves to the augmentation not only of the wealth of the state, but of their private property. For this purpose many arts of great utility were introduced, and extensive commerce was carried on by sea and land. The Venetians, Genoese, and Pisans, particularly distinguished themselves in the latter pursuit; and in general, all who possessed superior industry and sagacity were intent upon every mode of gain. The Tuscans, and particularly the Florentines, yielded to none in acuteness of understanding and the faculty of supporting labour; and not content with the profits of their manufactures, they began to traffic beyond the limits of Italy. The loan of money upon interest appeared to them a ready way to wealth, and in time it became their principal and favourite occupation. To their exorbitant gains in this trade may probably be imputed the great power to which the Florentine republic arose in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and the splendour and civilization of the capital. Several companies, enumerated by Villani as commercial houses in Florence, exercised this traffic of money under the name of bankers. That historian also records that they all failed, through a vast loan to king Edward III. of England, who was prevented by his wars from repaying it. No sooner, however, was one company dissolved, than another, allured by the hope of better fortune was established. Other people, perceiving the profits made by lending money, also betook themselves to the same occupation, spreading themselves principally through France and England, where was the greatest demand. They carried thither various kinds of merchandize, but their chief traffic consisted in usurious loans. In the thirteenth century the citizens of Asti were noted as the richest in Lombardy, and dealt largely in the money trade. Other cities of Italy partook of it: and because

the greater part of the travelling merchants came from Lombardy and Tuscany, both in France and Italy they bore the general name of Lombards and Tuscans. The court of Rome also made use of them as collectors of its revenues in those countries. A letter of pope Gregory IX. is extant, dated 1233, in which he gives a quietus to one Angelerio Solafico, his *campsor* (banker or exchanger) and his partners the merchants of Siena, for all the sums which they have received either in his name or that of the church of Rome, in England, France, and the Roman court. The city of Cahors, in France, afterwards entered into the same traffic, and became so famous, or rather infamous, for it, that the worst species of usurers were called *Caorcini*. For it is to be remarked, that whilst taking *any* interest upon money lent was thought scarcely compatible with the precepts of Christianity, the exacting of exorbitant interest was always anathematized under the opprobious title of usury, and conferred a degree of infamy upon the profession of a money-lender. The necessities of the kings and great men continually obliged them to have recourse to these people, but they are never mentioned by the historians, especially the ecclesiastics, without some vilifying epithet. Thus Matthew Paris, in his History of England, under the year 1235, has the following passage: "In these days the abominable pest of the Caurcii was so prevalent, that there was scarcely any one in all England who was not entangled in their nets. The king himself was under bond to them for an incalculable sum." The sovereigns frequently banished the usurers from their dominions, and then suffered them to return upon payment of a *douceur*; and the threat of their expulsion was often employed to extort a contribution from them. Thus did they become partners in the gains which they reprobated. The court of Rome usually supported the usurers, on account of their services in collecting and transmitting its exactions. The popes, indeed, launched their anathemas and excommunications against them, but protected their worldly interests. That they could bear an occasional squeezing may be concluded from the rate of interest which they required, and which, in one shape or another, amounted to 20l. per cent. per ann.

At length the penalties and maledictions inflicted by so many councils, kings, and princes, on the *Christian* usurers, almost deterred them from the profession, and threw the trade into the hands of the Jews, who could not be more heartly cursed than they were already.

This people, who, from the time of ancient Rome, had been concerned in most branches of gainful traffic through the East and West had not neglected that of money-dealing, though for a time they were successfully rivalled by the keen Italians. They were particularly addicted to the practice of lending money on pledges; and in proportion as they relieved the present necessities of all ranks of people, they rendered themselves odious to all ranks by the exorbitance of their demands. They were many times the victims of this general hatred, and a massacre was no uncommon way of discharging the debts due to them. They were at different periods expelled from most of the principal kingdoms of Europe; but their usefulness in pecuniary negotiations supported them, and a great part of the money transactions in the mercantile world passed through their hands, as it does to this day. The imputations under which they lay for usurious practices are familiar to the English reader from Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, in which play, however, it is observable, that although the author is inclined to adopt every popular calumny against them, he does not charge Shylock with any thing that would now be reckoned dishonourable in trade. Christian and Jew now unite very amicably in making the most of their money; and the nicety of refusing to profit by "the breed of barren metal" is equally discarded in both religions.

POETRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR insertion of the following, on the present commercial situation of LIVERPOOL, will much oblige a friend to your work, who, from actual observation is too fully sensible of the justice, at the present moment, of the remarks therein contained.

With sincere wishes for the complete re-establishment of the Trade and Commerce of Liverpool, as well as to the various manufacturing districts of these kingdoms.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Your obedient humble servant,

Nov. 12, 1811. A. Z.

HOME TRUTHS;

OR THINGS AS THEY ARE IN LIVERPOOL.

Heavens! what a change the last twelve months have made!
A sad, sad change in credit, and in trade;
All export stopped, all business at a stand—
Full warehouses, low prices, no demand—
There's nothing stirring,—nothing thro' the town,
But idle merchants loitering up and down.

Where'er we turn, some melancholy sign
Appears to mark stagnation and decline:
Bare is the pole that tops you western height,
No hoisted signal streaming to the sight;
But seldom now, but very seldom there,
Those flutt'ring flags the coming ship declare.
In dock, alas! the idle ship is laid,
High on her mast th' ill omen'd broom display'd.
In vain the porter takes his patient stand,
No busy toils his services demand;
Besides the dock, obstructive of the way,
The deaf'ning cart stands idle thro' the day;
Save when it groans beneath some pond'rous rock
Hewn from the quarry for a useless dock;
Save that from Wigan's disembowell'd plain,
The min'ral load its bending shafts sustain;
This export still the alter'd times allow,
And coal, alas! is all our export now!

Tyrant ambition, and accurst decrees,
Have bound in chains the commerce of the seas;
Depress'd, discourag'd every useful art,
No more our labour feeds the foreign mart,
Each foreign mart a hostile world denies,
And its own want suppresses or supplies.
The snow-white robe that wraps in graceful trim
The female form, and shades each lovely limb,
Neglected lies; Columbia now no more
Admits the lawny fabric to her shore.
No longer now our treasure-wafting fleets
The Arabian berry, or the juicy sweets
Of India's cane, to northern climes convey;
Those shackled realms a despot's will obey,
O'eraw'd by terror, or by arms subdued,
Our ev'ry product from their ports exclude;
Dried at its sources, hence th' enriching Nile
Of commerce ceases to o'erflow our isle,
While a sad group of victims with dismay
The ruin'd harvest of their hopes survey!

To 'Change indeed our merchants still repair,
But for what purpose, pray, do they go there?
Why each no doubt may have a different end,
Some go for news, some go to see a friend;
Some of them go from habit, some for shew,
And some, because they don't know where to go!
Well pleas'd on 'Change to kill an hour or two:
But these not all have nothing there to do!

One species of exchange, I allow,
They still may make, they may exchange a bow;
They may exchange a melancholy tale
Of goods on hand that cannot find a sale;
Of the sore rubs and losses they have met;
Of what new names appear in the Gazette:
Meanwhile perhaps their rising fears presage
Their own e'er long may grace the gloomy page.
They may exchange enquiries with their friends
About protested bills and dividends,
What John-street meeting for the following day,
What funds appear, and what th' estate will pay;
Such themes as these the passing hour engage,
Till the bell comes and rings them off the stage!

Go to their offices, the same burlesque!
On business still along the crowded desk
What a vast number, what a charming show,
Of fine dress'd clerks all sitting in a row!
Busy, no doubt—oh surely, now and then,
They scrawl a little, or they mend a pen;
Buy as those whom Messrs. **** and Co.
In their grand office kept some years ago;
All at their books so constant—so intent,
To copy letters which were never sent.

Visit their banks, there the same scene appears,
Apprentices, book-keepers, and cashiers;
To pay whose salaries I do surmise,
The year's whole profits scarcely will suffice;
Their discounts now, if they discount at all,
We well may guess can be but very small.

* * * * *
* * * * *

In former times—what happy times they were!
When every thing was going smooth and fair,
When the blest stream of confidence ran high,
And all who sought received a full supply;
Ere yet the rich had selfishly engross'd
All business from the poor, who want it most,
But every one impartial credit got,
He who had capital, and who had not.
In times when cash was plenty such as these,
A person could do business with such ease;
Some London friend provided, no delay,
No trouble then in payments, draw away.
"Sir, here's a bill of parcels"—on demand
The ready draft on London was at hand.
"Well, Sir, about those rums you wish to sell,
I have resolv'd to take them"—"very well"—
"The mode of payment, Sir, is understood,
My draft on London,"—"good, Sir, very good."
From hand to hand we bought and sold, we drew,
Then sold and bought, and sold anew;

The wheel went round, and that was all our care,
And all was credit, ••••••• and ••••••
In those blest times, when credit ran so high,
•••••• could make an eighty thousand fly;
For then, indeed, before the times got tight,
It was the simplest thing to fly a kite!
No matter what the paper or the size,
Tail or no tail, it mounted to the skies!
But God help them, God help the silly pack,
Who placed themselves advent'rous on its back!
Their dreadful fall, (and oh! what numbers fell!)
Let the Gazette's recording pages tell.

These were the times, and times like these once more,
Some happier fate I trust may yet restore;
Mersey again be hold with conscious pride
Whole Naxies floating on his muddy tide—
Again the Merchant from the pier survey
His mountain pole the flying flag display;
Commerce and arts, and industry revive,
And Liverpool once more be "*all alive*."

AMEN.

THE COMET;

OR, THE NEW-FANGLED THEORIES!

WHAT's that—which has so long beguil'd
The sense of woman, man, and child,
And fill'd their heads with notions wild?—
The Comet!

What's that—which those who "love the word,"
Say is *St. Michael*, or *our Lord*,
And think its tail *a flaming sword*?—The Comet!

What's that—which some say is so hot,
That if it comes too near this spot,
In flames we all shall go to pot?—The Comet!

What's that—which made poor Paddy flee,
To distant climes beyond the sea,
Lest he should *here* quite roasted be?—The Comet!

What's that—which sent old women post,
To seek the waves that wash our coast,
Preferring *boil'd*, it seems, to *roast*?—The Comet!

What's that—as whisp'ring gossips say,
Made farmer Gobbo sell his hay,
For fear, perhaps, take fire it may?—The Comet!

What's that—which vainly made him hire
An engine, lest it should come nigher,
And set his house and goods on *fire*?—The Comet!

What's that—which scar'd *one* so, we're told,
He all his bank stock quickly sold,
Chang'd all his *paper* too for *gold*?—The Comet!

What's that—a Captain so deplor'd,
To save his vessel richly stor'd,
He threw his *powder* overboard?—The Comet!

What's that—which travels on its way,
A million miles at least a day,
And is some planet gone astray?—The Comet!

What's that—which caus'd some luckless wight
To buy up candles, lest it might,
Run 'gainst the sun, and *douse* its light?—The Comet!

What's that—which others say they know,
To be a *world* in *embryo*,
And *vapours* met to form it so?—The Comet!

What's that—which others have desire,
To make us think the sight so dire,
A *worn-out world* destroy'd by *fire*?—The Comet!

What's that—which, when 'tis *melted*, soon
Will feed with *vital air* the moon,
By its long tail instead of spoon?—The Comet!

What's that—which doth to some portend,
The world will quickly be at end,
And sinners doth to *chapel* send?—The Comet!

What's that—which spite of all our *dreams*,
It's *fiery haze*—it's *misty beams*,
Still leaves us in the *dark*, it seems?—The Comet!

What's that—whose splendid tail we see,
Seems never understood to be,
But is a *Tale* of Mystery?—The Comet!

W. H.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

A FEMALE botanist has lately published an interesting paper on the hairs of plants, in which she shews that the idea of perspiration in plants is an absolute fable, originating from the poorness of the magnifiers employed; and that which has been taken for perspiration, is either a sort of hair, or instrument in that shape, for carrying water to the interior of plants, catching the rain drops on their points, and defending the back of the leaf from the sun's rays.

Valuable Production of Tar from Coal.—A gentleman, at Birmingham, has ascertained that every cwt. of coal will yield about 4lbs. of clear tar,

from which a liquor, or volatile oil, may be distilled, answering the purposes of oil of turpentine in japanning. Every gallon of tar will produce nearly two quarts of this oil by distillation, and a residium will be left nearly, if not quite equal, to the best asphaltum. The discoverer thinks that by his process, which he is preparing to carry into execution on a large scale, sufficient tar might be produced from the various coal works in this kingdom, to supply all our dock-yards, boat-builders, &c. besides furnishing a substitute for all the oil of turpentine and asphaltum used in the kingdom, and improving the coke so as to make iron with less charcoal.

Will of a deceased Stone-mason.—An eminent statuary, lately deceased, has directed his executors to make the following singular disposal of his body:—It is to be enclosed in a stone coffin, with an appropriate inscription carved on it, and his arms emblazoned on each side. This he has desired may be placed in the most conspicuous part of the front of his manufactory, assigning as his reason, for this extraordinary request, that he wished his remains to continue as long as possible in that spot, which had been a source of honour and comfort while living.

Scotch Petition on the high Price of Grain.—Thursday, 7th October, the Lord Provost, magistrates, and council of Glasgow, having taken into their serious consideration the late great rise in the price of grain, the low rate of wages which the manufacturing classes of the community are at present able to earn, the late weather so unfavourable for the crop being safely got in, and the prospect of the present being much under an average crop, unanimously resolved to present a petition to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty in council, praying his Royal Highness, in his wisdom, immediately to adopt such measures as may prevent the farther unnecessary consumption of the first article of subsistence in distillation.

Extraordinary fanaticism.—A foreign journal has the following relation: "Matthew Lovat, a shoemaker at Venice, presents an example of religious melancholy, equally extraordinary as deplorable; his first act of insanity was in imitation of the early christians, to disarm the tempter by mutilating himself. Shortly after he conceived that God had ordered him to die upon the cross, and he immediately began to employ himself in preparing all the instruments of his martyrdom. For more than two years he meditated in silence upon the means for executing his purpose. At last the fatal day arrived: no preparation had been omitted; Lovat was crowned with thorns, of which three or four penetrated the exterior skin. He seated himself on the middle of the cross, adjusted his feet to the bracket at the bottom, and passed a nail of fifteen inches in length through them with a hammer. He next tied himself on the cross round the body, and, provided with two other long and sharp nails, he pierced them through both hands by placing the point in the centre of the palm, and knocking the head against the floor. After this he raised his hands towards the place where he intended to fix them, and put the nails through the holes he had before perforated, to the extremity of their length. He had previously inflicted a deep wound in his side with a shoemaker's knife, in order more closely to represent the sufferings of the Redeemer. Nothing now remained but to expose himself to public view. Lovat had contrived ropes to let himself forward; and by several strong motions of the body, the cross being placed on the edge of the window, easily slipped and fell outside, restrained by a cord. In this situation he remained some hours. Early next morning the neighbours were astonished at the spectacle that presented itself. His countenance pale, but calm, his body naked, and covered with blood; he appeared, notwithstanding his streaming wounds, to be superior to pain. The populace ran in crowds to view so extraordinary a sight. He was at length

cut down, conveyed to the Imperial school, under the direction of M. Penzieri. None of his numerous wounds proving mortal, he was cured of them, but not of his folly. In his third exploit, he imagined himself to have fallen under the Divine displeasure for not having trusted to miraculous means of being fed: he determined to starve himself; but imagining one night he heard a voice commanding him to go forth and feed like Nebuchadnezzar with the beasts of the field, he disposed of every thing he had, retired to a desolate spot, and for fifteen months fed upon wild fruits, constantly crawling upon his hands and feet. These voluntary and repeated abstinences at length exhausted his body, and he died in 1810."

Ghost at Weyhill fair.—At Weyhill fair, a hop merchant, named Leadbetter, was unable to procure a bed at the inn. Mrs. Simmons, the landlady, however, contrived to make decent the hostler's chamber, and he went to bed there. A gallery led to the room, and Mr. L. was awakened by the tramp of a foot—a tall giant figure entered the room, with a candle in one hand, and a butcher's knife in the other. Mr. L. was unable to speak—the figure drew the knife several times across its throat, left the candle in the room, and then departed. Mr. L. got up and barricadoed the door with his bedstead—he argued against the fictions of ghosts and spirits; but what else could this be? He went to bed again and dozed—when, lo! his bed was forced into the middle of the room, and the horrid figure re-entered, with fierce and perturbed gesticulation, and after shaking Mr. L. again drew the knife (which was now bloody) across its throat, and went away. In the morning Mr. L. told the tale of horror to the landlord, and inquired if the hostler, who slept in the stable, had not been murdered? At the instant the man entered, and after hearing the story, said, "Why, d—n it, I'll lay my life I know the ghost very well: it was the deaf and dumb fellow that comes to help me to kill the pigs, and who calls me when we have one to kill! bl" The murder was out! it was indeed the deaf and dumb fellow, who, thinking the hostler lazy, had gone a second time, after he himself had stuck the pig.

Accounts have been received from Mr. C. R. Cockerell, at Athens, of a recent discovery, in the Isle of Egina, when excavating the earth, to ascertain the Hyperthral in the ancient temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, consisting of a great number of fragments of Parian marble of the most beautiful sculpture, the parts of which nearly complete sixteen statues, between five and six feet in height, many of them in powerful action, and described as not inferior to the celebrated sculptures of the Elgin collection.

It is no less singular than true, that the article of colonial produce, sugar, the want of which is now felt as the severest privation throughout the continent of Europe, was scarcely known among us three hundred years ago; sugar was first brought into Europe from Asia, in 1150, and at that time an attempt was made to cultivate it in Italy, but it totally failed, the Portuguese and Spaniards, however, in the adventurous spirit of colonization which first distinguished them, carried the cane root into America in 1510, which succeeded to the full extent of their hopes, and thence it was soon transplanted to the West India isles, where its luxurious produce extended itself with such rapidity as soon to become that of national strife and warfare, which now assume the terrifying features of the most sanguinary perpetuity!

In consequence of the decision in the Court of King's Bench, in favour of assessing the Methodist chapel at York to the poor rates, we understand that all the dissenting places of worship in Hull have been assessed to the same rate. In most other places, we are informed, that the same step has been taken, and that the dissenting body have it in contemplation to apply to Parliament early next Session for relief.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Prussia.—In adverting to the business of Ciudad Rodrigo, though within the limits of Spain, but considered as connected with the defence of this injured country, we have to notice a very spirited and successful manœuvre of a party of the allied army against the enemy in its vicinity. Not only has the governor of that city, with several of his officers, been intercepted by our gallant countrymen, almost within gun-shot of the place, and brought prisoners to this country, but a considerable quantity of the cattle which were brought for its supply, and feeding in the meadows before the town, has been surprized and brought off for the support of the allied army in that neighbourhood. This has been one of the early fruits of the Gallic retreat after they had thrown succours into the city. It operates very powerfully as a diversion in favour of the Galicias and the Guerillas, and enables them to continue their harassing expeditions against their foes in that part of Spain, in the manner stated in the last month, as we have learned from that and the adjoining province of Biscay on the north coast of the peninsula.

Spain.—The attempt of Soult, by his sudden retrograde movement, to cut off Ballasteros, has terminated, as we suggested it would, to his great disadvantage. He has been compelled once more to measure back his steps precipitately, in which his rear-guard was attacked, and a considerable loss sustained. A partial, or, at least, a temporary preponderance in that part of Spain, was sufficiently pointed at in our last number; but we then considered it only as an accidental advantage, and its permanence never occurred to our minds as within the limits of probability in the existing state of affairs. Some more advantages must have fallen to the lot of the French, which, at that time were not very likely, before we could prevail with ourselves to view his rapidity of motion in a serious point of attention. His objects have been defeated, as on various former occasions; and the retreat of Ballasteros before a superior force has not been followed by any of those alarming disappointments which some persons have suggested. On the contrary, some advantages of importance to the cause of the allies have been the result of these various movements; and the French have experienced considerable disasters in the necessity they had created of a hasty retreat. Let us turn our attention also to the operations of General Hill on the north side of the Sierras, which have been eminently brilliant and successful against one of the most celebrated generals of the Buonapartean school; as we cannot but feel a pleasure in recording events so honourable to the British name, besides the great improvement of the native troops, under the conduct of our brave generals, who have, on all occasions, so highly distinguished themselves by their resistance of Gallic impetuosity and Corsican rapidity. As the gallant Lord Nelson taught his dependants and contemporaries to conquer on the ocean, the tactics of a Wellington, an Abercrombrie, a Slade, a Hill, and various other characters, who have gathered laurels in Egypt, in Portugal, and in Spain, have been found a full match for the new system of manœuvres introduced by the Corsican despot. We have received a long recital of advantages gained by Suchet, another of the French Emperor's favourite generals, whom he has raised from the lowest condition; but the masterly retreat of Blake before this daring and inhuman monster gives us a pretty strong demonstration how little credit is to be attributed to the narratives of these marauding generals.

France.—The *raree-shews* and *gew-gaws* on the coasts of the *ci-devant*

Flanders and Holland, have been continued by the Gallic emperor and empress during a considerable part of the month since our last report. We stated our opinion at that time that "these visits had more important objects in view than meet the eye;" but we have so often observed that his various regulations and decrees are constantly governed by a view to their favourable operations on finance, that we feel no surprise at the new directions which have been issued in the several places which have received the *paternal favour* of his visits. But we need not add to the observations made in our former pages.

Northern Powers.—Uncertainty and doubt, in a great degree, prevail in the North of Europe, as before; though it has been stated that a mutual understanding continues to subsist between this country and Sweden, and that commercial regulations, under certain limitations, have been agreed upon, before the departure of the British fleet from the ports of the Baltic and its vicinity. The season of the year seems to preclude all certainty, or even probability, of the means of determining peace or war between France and Russia, so that all speculations on the subject must be a matter of the utmost indifference, and of no moment. Notwithstanding this uncertainty, we cannot but indulge the hope that Russia will have devised some means of strengthening herself against a false and perfidious friend, who never has been and never will be faithful to any states or kingdoms longer than suits his own convenience. Between Spain and Russia we are fully aware that his attention has been for some time divided; and he can neither bring the war in the former country to a termination, nor is he sufficiently prepared to unsheath the sword against the latter country. If, therefore, he cannot accomplish his designs by intrigue, we must wait for some months to develope the mystery which appears to be suspended over the present relative situation of the two countries. The latest accounts from Spain state, that the French armies in that country cannot be very considerably augmented, on account of their limited means of subsistence, and consequently the termination of hostilities in the Peninsula, so far as it depends on the subjugation of Spain, may be considered as at some distance. Yet, to relinquish this object for the sake of attacking Russia, is a measure, we think, which would be highly impolitic, and contrary to his usual conduct towards those whom he meditates to attack. One or the other of these objects must, therefore, in our opinion, give way; but it would be too much for us to assert, or for our readers to expect, that we should determine the probability of either, though they cannot but be sensible of the difficulties of either.

North America.—Nothing farther has transpired respecting the politics of this country since our last, on which any confidence can be placed. It will be needless to enlarge upon the politics of that continent, as we have so frequently alluded to them in our monthly observations. We must request our readers, therefore, to suspend their judgment, until some official or other confidential intelligence shall reach us, in order to form a more reasonable foundation for our judgment and discrimination; and, until that period, our farther observations must be postponed.

DOMESTIC.

The affairs of Ireland, as a branch of the United Kingdoms, seem to claim our attention as a principal object in this department. On taking a view of the proceedings of the Catholics, we perceive the nature of an investigation in a legal relation, which serves to develope the sentiments of that body. In that investigation we perceive a liberality on the part of the servants of government, and a moderation on the part of those professing that religion, which serve to illustrate and explain the opinions

of each. Prudence and policy will be mutually beneficial, and jointly tend to cement the various branches of the community in civil matters, though there may be some difference, arising from the habits and prejudices of education, in things of a religious nature, purely considered as such, and unconnected with political relations. The Catholics have had a specimen of the liberality of Protestant jurors, of which, we trust, they will not be unmindful. We do not wish to say, that they have not in this instance, faithfully discharged their duty to their country. It is our decided opinion that they have fully acted according to their consciences, according to the nature of the case. We are amongst those who wish every man to enjoy his religious opinions freely, so long as they are done sincerely, and as independent of political sentiments. Thus far we are ready to subscribe to a freedom of opinion, though founded perhaps in habitual prejudice on some occasions, so long as the government of the country has a pledge or demonstration of plain, open, and undisguised allegiance. The Catholics themselves well know the causes that first gave rise to various restrictions upon persons professing their religion; and we might ask, how they can justly complain of hardships in being liable to those restrictions, to which all persons differing in opinion from the established religion of the realm are more or less subject. Our limits prevent us from enlarging on the subject; but the history of preceding times will supply our readers with the arguments which we are obliged, for want of room, to suppress.

Another subject of general interest has, for some time, occupied the public attention; we mean, the heavy price of bread. The contest between the British farmer and the West-India planter must be seen by this effect in so clear a point of view, that we cannot help being surprized it could at any time be overlooked. An equal attention should be paid by the legislature to the interests of both, so far as it is compatible; but if either sugar or grain must be raised to the individual consumer by the operation of the distilleries, it cannot be a question whether it should be created on a luxury, which at least we may lessen, or on the staff of life, an article of indispensible necessity to every British subject. We trust that no time will be lost on the meeting of parliament, to prohibit the one, and to authorize the other. The lower classes of the community, our poor labouring manufacturers, and persons of limited and contracted incomes, surely merit some attention from the representative body of the nation, as well as the hereditary branch of our constitution!

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FOREIGN.

Prussia.—THE government it appears has retracted its former decree, permitting the importation of colonial produce from Russia at reduced and moderate duties, and have substituted the full continental duty instead thereof. Prices of various articles have taken a start in consequence thereof, particularly coffee and sugar.——Exchange 13¾*d.* to 14*d.*

Hamburgh.—An immense depôt of excellent old ship timber had been collected in this district from the forests of Prussia, previous to its occupation by the French. The whole of this Buonaparte has seized, and is now carrying to his dock-yards at Antwerp. Upwards of twenty cargoes have already been sent. The vessels conveying it, after arriving at the mouth of the Elbe, pass between the island of Wewerk and the Maine,

and thence through the Watts and the Ems, whence they proceed by canal navigation to the Scheldt. Large quantities of grain have also lately been shipped in the Elbe by order of the French government, and vessels put in requisition to convey it southward by the same route as the timber. It is supposed to be intended to replace the immense quantities which have been sent from different districts in France to the armies in Spain, by which a temporary scarcity, and rise in prices have been occasioned.

America.—The pressure of the Non-Importation Act, and the dissolution of the bank of the United States, are continually augmenting the embarrassments and distress of the commercial classes of the citizens, and thence their numerous effects are extended to all other descriptions of the community. The directors of the American bank have endeavoured to draw in their large capital as slowly as possible, consistent with the interest of the institution; but their loans being very extensive, and those constantly contracting, added to other embarrassments which trade has so long experienced, caused numerous bankruptcies, especially in the large cities. Notwithstanding which, the clamour of the people is still for war with Great Britain.

Germany.—The Director of the Customs for Illyria has recently given notice to merchants, that French and Italian commodities may be entered at Goriee and Sagrado, for the *entrepots* of Trieste, where they may be landed without duty, and remain two years, or be forwarded to the Levant, on merely paying the duty of the balance of commerce.

From a calculation made at Vienna, it appears, that amongst colonial commodities, the single article of pepper alone cost the Austrian monarchy six millions of florins without any return. The government, in consequence, is occupied in projecting measures to diminish the use of it, as has been already done with respect to coffee, and other articles of West Indian produce.

Sweden.—Letters have been received from Gottenburgh announcing, that the British Consul has been informed for the information of the Swedish government, that the vessels of that nation, passing from Swedish ports to the ports of Pomerania, will not be molested by the British cruisers, provided their cargoes consist of a moiety of colonial produce, or of articles of British manufacture.

France.—The only account to be derived from the French papers, as relating to trade and commerce, is, that the Emperor has granted several audiences to the *Council of Trades and Manufactures.*

DOMESTIC.

We are happy to find, that the trade between the Island of Jamaica and the South American ports is now very considerable. The former is a sort of entrepot of British goods for the supply of the latter. In former times this trade to South America was usually contraband, of course a restricted one, and not a great deal of specie went in this way. But since the revolution of Spain the trade is more active; more of the specie finds its way to Jamaica, and less to Cadiz.

The Board of Trade has notified its intention to allow a reciprocal trade with France, permitting the importation of French wines, provided the merchants will previously take a cargo of British manufactures or colonial produce, after the following rate—for every hogshead of sugar, a hogshead of wine to be the return cargo; for every 10 cwt. of coffee, being of a good and merchantable quality, one ton of wine; or for every 100*l.* value of British manufactures, a ton of wine: but it seems to be

matter of great doubt if cargoes of British property will be allowed *first* to enter the territories of Buonapatte; however, colonial produce has speculatively risen, particularly sugar and coffee, although not a hogshead has been bought on export account.

Licences are now granted to import from the Baltic, both within and without, cargoes of corn, grain, meal, flour, &c. to any port of the United Kingdom, in any ship or vessel not French, or belonging to the subjects of France, to be in force until the 1st of August next, the said vessels to rendezvous for convoy at the Isle of Anholt or Wingo Bay, and if separated from the said convoy on their voyage to touch at Leith, and not proceed further on their voyage of destination without also receiving convoy.

The very valuable Baltic fleet, which sailed from Wingo Sound on the 14th of October, were seen all well through the Belt on the 20th of the same month, and are daily expected on our own coast. The last fleet which would sail with the squadron, consisting of upwards of two hundred sail of vessels, is also expected in a very short time.

Colonial produce has experienced a considerable rise since our last, partly owing to the season of the year, and partly to the grant of licences, which it is expected will cause a demand for those articles for the continent. Sugars, raw, of every description have experienced a rise in consequence of near 10*s.* per cwt., but the manufactured commodity has not risen above 1*s.* per cwt. as it is not expected that it will be admitted on the continent in its manufactured state on any conditions. Cottons of every kind are much advanced, and may be mentioned at full two-pence per lb. dearer than last; hemp and flax remain stationary, but are expected to fall, from the grant of fresh licences to import from the Baltic; corn, we are sorry to observe, is still advancing in price, and expected even dearer before Christmas.

Irish provisions are something dearer than last quoted, except Indian mess beef and pork.

We hear with pleasure, from our Correspondents at Birmingham, Sheffield and Coventry, that considerable orders have been received at those places for the different articles of their manufactures for the foreign markets, and we hail an auspicious opening of the spring, with an addition to the Trade and Commerce of the British Empire.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE excess of wet which fell during the close of the last, and to the middle of the present month, has materially affected the sheep, which already shew symptoms of the rot, but we hope the complaint will be partial. Lands drained, some twenty years since, where the soughs were cut deep, (which was generally the case) from the density of the surface affected by time, do not find a drain for the top water, which, in conjunction with the unusual mild weather, is presumed the cause of the complaint. The young wheat never looked better, the early sown in particular completely covering the ground. Barley yields an indifferent sample, though not deficient in quantity. Beans and pease scarce and very defective. Cattle declining in price. Wool stationary. Turnips remarkably good.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ALLEN W. jun. Worcester, glove-manufacturer. (Mr. C. Beck, Bream's buildings, Chancery lane, London

Atkins S. Bridgewater square, Barbican watch case maker. (Mr. Coleman, Furnival's inn

Austin J. late of Lamb's Conduit-street, linen draper. (Messrs. Noy and Pope, Mincing lane

Avenell C. Portsea, Southampton, watch maker. (Mr. Howard, Portsea, Hants

Aylett W. New Broad street, London, upholsterer. (Mr. Harrison, Lambeth road, Southwark

Bailey J. Fry's place, Blackfriar's road, tailor. (Mr. Reynolds, Cheshunt, Herts

Ball J. Newcastle-under-Lyne, Stafford, grocer. (Messrs. Walthall and Ward, Newcastle-under-Lyme

Barnett M. New road, St. George's, watchmaker. (Mr. Goode, York street, Commercial road

Baze J. G. Liverpool, merchant. (Mr. J. Phillips, Liverpool; and Mr. T. Windle, John street, Bedford row, London

Bates W. Temple hall, Sibson, Leicester, miller. (Mr. J. Craddock, jun. Atherstone, Warwickshire; and Mr. Battye, Chancery lane, London

Bartley W. late of the White Swan Tap, Skinner street, broker. (Mr. Juckes, Belvidere place, St. George's, Surrey

Beland J. F. Rood lane, merchant. (Mr. Sherwood, Canterbury square, Southwark

Bell J. Limehouse, boat builder. (Mr. Lang, America square

Bentz C. F. Kingston-upon-Hull, tailor. (Mr. W. Walmsley, Parliament street, Hull; and Mr. Egerton, Gray's inn square, London

Berry C. jun. Norwich, bookseller. (Messrs. Simpson and Rackham, Norwich; and Messrs. Windus and Holliway, Chancery lane, London

Berry W. Alphington, Devon, tanner. (Messrs. Jennings and Collier, Carey street, Lincoln's inn fields

Beeston K. and Mary Briggs, late of Margaret street, Cavendish square, milliners. (Messrs. Highmoor and Young, Bush lane, Cannon street

Bevan W. Crombie's row, Commercial road, plumber and glazier. (Mr. Fitzgerald, Leman street, Goodman's fields

Bidgood J. Swallow street, Oxford street, cork cutter. (Mr. Haynes, Fenchurch street

Bigood J. and R. P. Edwards, Swallow street, Oxford street, cork cutters. (Mr. Haynes, Fenchurch street

Birch W. and J. Lucas, late of Fleet street, paper stainers. (Mr. North, Clement's inn

Blyth J. Chelmsford, merchant. (Mr. Bigg, Hatton garden, London; and Mr. Copland, Chelmsford

Blythe John, of Bristol, merchant. (Messrs. Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn, London; and Mr. G. Strickland, Bristol

Boissonada J. Charing Cross, jeweller. (Messrs. Kibblewhite, Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's inn place

Bradshaw E., J. Poulson and Brian Vitty, Manchester, horse millipers. (Messrs. Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester; and Mr. R. Ellis, Chancery lane, London

Brandligt C. jun. Lime street, merchant. (Mr. T. Harrison, Salters' hall court

Brassington S. Burslam, Stafford, glazier. (Mr. S. Wilson, King's Bench walks, Temple, London; and Mr. Griffin, Hanley, Stafford

Bromley W. Broad street buildings, Royal Exchange, merchant. (Messrs. Howard and Abrahams, Jewry street, Aldgate

Brown J. Liverpool, cotton manufacturer. (Mr. W. Edge, St. Ann's Church yard, Manchester; and Mr. Ellis, Chancery lane, London

Brownridge S. Leeds, York, merchant. (Messrs. Lee and Reynar, Leeds; and Messrs. Sykes and Knowles, New inn, London

Brough H. of Camberwell, mariner (Messrs. Jones and Sandell, Size lane, London

Bryant F. Holborn, leather dresser. (Messrs. Jones and Roche, Church yard, Covent garden

Bugby J. late of Henrietta street, Brunswick square, coal merchant. (Mr. Bugby, Symond's inn, Chancery lane

By W. and J. Sands, Fenchurch street chambers, Fenchurch street, ship brokers. (Messrs. Reardon and

Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch street

Casheer J. Rupert street, Whitechapel, cooper. (Mr. Rivers, Garlick hill, London

Cay C. J. Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, outfitter. (Mr. Davidson, Bishop Wearmouth; and Messrs. Wharton and Dykes, Lamb Buildings, Temple, London

Clark J. Alie street, Goodman's fields, carver and gilder. (Messrs. Robinson and Hine, Charter house square

Clark W. Putney, Surrey, stock broker. (Mr. R. Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon street, London

Clough J. H. Liverpool, merchant. (Messrs. Stanistreet and Eden, Leigh street, Liverpool; and Mr. T. Windle, John street, Bedford row, London

Cuburn T. late of Witney, Oxford, woolstander. (Messrs. North and Harrison, Woodstock, Oxon

Cockburn W. late of Cheltenham, upholsterer. (Mr. J. Alexander, New square, Lincoln's inn, London; and Mr. J. T. Smith, Kidderminster

Coffin J. Merthyr-Tydvil, Glamorgan, tanner. (Messrs. Jenkins, James and Abbot, New Inn, London; and Mr. Merrick, Merthyr-Tydvil

Collins J. Brunswick house, Lewisham road, Kent, schoolmaster. (Messrs. Noy and Pope, Mincing lane

Cooper J. Sheffield, York, linen draper. (Messrs. Bleasdale, Alexander and Holme, New inn, London; and Mr. Birks, Hemingfield, near Barnsley

Corran W. Liverpool, liquor merchant. (Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row, London; and Mr. J. Garnett, Water street, Liverpool

Cotton T. Bishopsgate street, insurance broker. (Messrs. Wilde and Knight, Castle street, Falcon square

Crouch F. W. late of Grenville street, Somer's Town, dealer in music. (Mr. Coleman, Furnival's inn

D'Aguilar J. Liverpool, merchant. (Messrs. Shephard and Adlington, Gray's inn, London; and Messrs. Daltera and Topham, Liverpool

Dawson W. Berwick-upon-Tweed, draper. (Messrs. Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane, Cheapside, London

Deschamps W. W. Lawrence Pountney lane, merchant. (Messrs. Harvey and Wayne, St. Helen's place

Dew W. Old street road, Shoreditch, tallow chandler. (Mr. Jesse, Furnival's inn, Holborn

Dobson P. Brampton mills, Huntingdon, miller. (Messrs. Maull and Sweetings, Huntingdon; and Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, London

Dunster R. Fen court, Fenchurch street, underwriter. (Mr. Humphreys, Tokenhouse yard, London

Dupont F. J. Watford, Hertford, draper. (Mr. Llewellin, Noble street, Foster lane, Cheapside

Eastland J. late of Oldford, Middlesex, dealer. (Mr. Serle, Child's place, Temple bar

Edwards D. Hambrook, Gloucester, miller. (Messrs. Meredith, Robbins, and Tomkyns, Lincoln's inn, London; and Messrs. Harvey and Cooke, Ross, Hereford

Elliott D. Cheddington, Buckingham, butcher. (Mr. G. Eyles, St. George's street, John street, New road, St. George's East

Elworthy J. Plymouth dock, money scrivener. (Mr. Peers, Mr. Bane, and Mr. Bizon, Plymouth dock; and Messrs. Collett, Wimburn and Collett, Chancery lane, London

Evans W. P. Pwllheli, Carnarvon, draper. (Mr. Shepherd, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn

Fields T. Hackney, stock broker. (Mr. Shearman, Hart street, Bloomsbury

Fisher G. late of Doncaster, York, gardener. (Messrs. Mason, Doncaster; and Mr. King, Castle street, Holborn, London

Forster J. Wigan, Lancaster, grocer. (T. Windle, Esq. John street, Bedford row, London; and Mr. H. Gaskell, Wigan

Foster J. Foster lane, Cheapside, silversmith. (Mr. Watkins, Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn

Fotherby T. and R. White, jun. late of Gosport, Southampton, ship chandlers. (Mr. Cruickshank, Gosport

Foulkes R. Wilmot street, Brunswick square, linen draper. (Mr. Dimes, Friday street, Cheapside

France W. and J. Bennett, of High street, Shoreditch, tallow chandlers. (Messrs. Annesley and Bennett, Tokenhouse yard, Lothbury

Franck J. C. Poland street, Oxford street, tailor. (Mr. Turner, Edward street, Cavendish square

Friedeberg Mark, White Hart row, Portsmouth, Hants, ship agent. (Mr. A. Isaacs, Bevis Marks, St. Mary axe

Fry H. Bedford place, Bloomsbury, money scrivener. (Mr. Withy, Buckingham street, Strand

Fryer C. Little Chelsea, builder

(Mr. Willoughby, Clifford's inn

Furlonge M. Lloyd's Coffee house, merchant. (Mr. Pasmore, Warnford court, Throgmorton street

Ganton J. Earl street, Blackfriars, victualler. (Mr. Burnett, Inner Temple lane

Gardner W. of the Haymarket, victualler. (Mr. T. T. Taylor, Fore street, Cripplegate

Gaskill J., J. Gaskill and J. Clementson, of the Minories, merchants. (Mr. Marson, Newington Butts

Gate J. and W. Wright, Gravel lane, Southwark, brewers. (Messrs. Alcock, Corner, and Linday, St. Thomas's street, Southwark

Goldfinch E. Canterbury, chemist and druggist. (Mr. J. Z. Plummer, Canterbury; and Messrs. Nethersole and Portal, Essex street, London

Goodfellow H. Anthony street, St. George's in the East, mariner. (Messrs. Denton and Barker, Gray's inn

Gould J. Plymouth, builder. (Mr. B. Pollett, Paper buildings, Temple, London; and Mr. Pridham, Plymouth

Gould J. Brixton causeway, Surrey, stone mason. (Mr. E. Fry, Stockwell, Surrey

Graham C. Oxford, innholder. (Mr. P. Walsh, Oxford

Green J. Debpling, Kent, farmer. (Mr. Jones, Millman place, Bedford row, London; and Mr. Mares, Maidstone, Kent

Greenwood C. Bradley mill, Marsden, Lancaster, cotton twist spinner. (Messrs. Blakelock and Makinson, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street, London; and Mr. Grimshaw, Burnley

Greenwood C. and J. Greenwood, jun. Bradley Mills, Lancaster, cotton spinners. (Messrs. Johnson and Lonsdale, Manchester; and Mr. Ellis, Chancery lane, London

Hall T. Hart street, Grosvenor square, coach maker. (Mr. Lawledge, Gray's inn lane

Hancock J. Rotherhithe street, Rotherhithe, Surrey, mast and block maker. (Mr. Nind, Throgmorton street

Harrington T. New Sarum, Wilts, silversmith. (Mr. Hurst, Lawrence lane, Cheapside, London

Harris C. late of Shoreditch, baker. (Mr. Dalston, Took's court, Cursitor st.

Harris E. of the Precinct of St. Catherine, dealer. (Messrs. Templer and Glynes, Burr street, East Smithfield

Harrison M. R. Tadcaster, York, innholder. (Mr. Barber, Gray's inn, London; and Mr. Upton, Tadcaster

Hawes W. late of Hammersmith, soap manufacturer. (Messrs. Jennings and Collier, Carey street, Lincoln's inn fields

Haywood T. of the Edgeware road, coach maker. (Mr. Hulme, Russell square

Heelis J., R. Isherwood, and R. Gregory, of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, corn dealers. (Mr. Gaskell, Bolton-le-Moors; and Messrs. Shephard, Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row, London

Higginson H. Finsbury square, merchant. (Mr. C. Murray, Birchin lane

Hill J. Park street, St. Mary-le-bonne, plasterer. (Messrs. Greenwell and Lloyd, Bentinck street, Manchester square

Hitchcock G. Bull stairs, Christchurch, Surrey, boat builder. (Mr. Clutton, St. Thomas's street, Southwark

Holmes F. Vere street, Oxford road, merchant. (Mr. Pasmore, Warnford court, Throgmorton street

Holmes S. St. Ann, Limehouse, soap maker. (Mr. Cokayne, Lyon's inn, St. Clement's

Hughes T. Perceval street, Clerkenwell, builder. (Mr. Selby, Upper Charles street, Northampton square, Clerkenwell

Hunt P. Nottingham, grocer. (Mr. A. Foxcroft; and Messrs. W. and J. K. Berridge, Hatton garden, London

Hunt R. Whitecross street, victualler. (Mr. Taylor, Old street road

Hyde W. of Manchester, merchant (Mr. Cauliffe, Manchester; and Mr. Watson, Beckford row, Walworth, London

Haydon Nanny, King street, Bloomsbury, milliner, (Messrs. Blake and Son, Cook's court, Carey street, and Clement's inn

Jackson W. de Bat, Hatfield Peverel, Essex, innkeeper. (Mr. Sparling, Colchester; and Mr. Cutting, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, London

Janaway Eliz. Ludgate street, toy dealer. (Mr. Abbott, Abchurch yard, Canuon street

Johnson J. Great Alie street, wine and porter merchant. (Mr. E. Nettlefold, Somerset place, Aldgate

Johnston W. P. Kingsgate street, Holborn, painter and glazier. (Mr. Castle, Cursitor street, Chancery lane

Jones J., P. B. Litherland, and W. P. Berks, Liverpool, merchants. (Messrs. Shepherd and Adfington, Gray's inn, London; and Messrs. Dakers and Tarleton, Liverpool

Kellaway T. Sun street, Walworth,

carpenter. (Mr. Watson, Beckford row, Walworth

Kelly M. Pall Mall, musical instrument seller. (Messrs. White and Bostock, Tokenhouse yard

Kendall J. Exeter, statuary. (Mr. W. Bowring, Exeter; and Messrs. Williams and Darke, Princes street, Bedford row, London

Kershaw T. Rochdale, Lancaster, flannel manufacturer. (Mr. Kershaw, Rochdale; and Messrs. Blakelock and Makinson, Serjeant's inn, London

King C. of Albany, Piccadilly, bill broker. (Messrs. Wilkinson and Young, Margaret street, Cavendish square

Knight T. D. Grove place, City road, insurance broker. (Mr. Lamb, Swithin's lane, Cannon street

Laing C. Wapping, ship chandler. (Mr. Hackett, Old Bethlem, New Broad street

Lee H. jun. of Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer. (Mr. G. Haire, Hull; and Mr. G. Edmunds, Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's inn, London

Lewton A. Oldland, Bitton, Gloucester, dealer. (Messrs. Price and Williams, of Lincoln's inn, London; and Mr. Jacobs, Bristol

Lindon R. Bristol, timber merchant. (Mr. James, Gray's inn square, London; and Mr. J. Cornish, Bristol

Lockwood J. late of Stroud, Kent, money scrivener. (Messrs. Watts and Constable, Symond's inn, Chancery lane

Lonsdale W. Liverpool, merchant. (Mr. T. Chambre, Chapel street, Bedford row, London; and Messrs. Statham and Hughes, Exchange buildings, Liverpool

Lowe T. Botolph lane, oilman. (Mr. Sherwood, Canterbury square, Southwark

Luscombe P. Gravesend, Kent, tailor. (Messrs. Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch, London

Macké F. Paternoster row, Spitalfields, hat maker. (Mr. J. Phipps, Gutter lane, Cheapside, and Aldersgate street

Magnie J. Carlisle place, Lambeth, musical instrument dealer. (Mr. Popkin, Dean street, Soho

Matthews G. Hythe, Kent, hatter. (Mr. North, Clement's inn

Matthews S. Manchester, shopkeeper. (Mr. P. Hurd, King's Bench walk, Temple, London; and Messrs. Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester

Le Mesurier, late of Lloyd's Coffee house, London, merchant, (Messrs. Dann and Crossland, Broad street, London

Field R. Yalding, Kent, dealer. (Mr. Newcombe, Vine street, Piccadilly

Moffatt J. late of Sutton Valence, Kent, saddler. (Mr. Hunt, Surrey street, Strand, London; and Mr. I. Markley, Walsall, Stafford

Moore G. jun. of Colchester, Essex, seedsman. (Mr. Sparling, Colchester; and Mr. Cutting, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, London

Moore J. Colchester, Essex, chinaman. (Mr. Sparling, Colchester; and Mr. Cutting, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, London

Morgan T. of All Saints, Worcester, maltster. (Mr. W. Parker, Worcester; and Messrs. Cardales and Young, Gray's inn, London

Mould D. of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, brush-maker. (Mr. Wilson, King's Bench walks, Temple, London; and Mr. Seckerson, Stafford

Muggeridge J. of Harleyford place, Kennington, builder. (Mr. Washborough, Sun court, Cornhill

Needham R. Old Broad street, auctioneer. (Messrs. Few and Ashmore, Covent garden

Norcross T. late of Preston, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Messrs. Blakelock and Makinson, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street, London; and Messrs. Blanchard and Bickerstaff, Preston

Norrie J. Holborn, woollen draper. (Messrs. Palmer, Tomlinsons and Thomson, Copthall court, Throgmorton st.

Oakman T. Castle street, Long acre, bedstead manufacturer. (Mr. Courteen, Walbrook

Ogbun H. Crown street, Finsbury square, fringe maker. (Messrs. J. and W. Richardson, New inn

Parker J. Gargrave, York, and W. Hepworth, Hebden, York, twist spinners. (Messrs. Exley, Stocker and Dawson, Furnival's inn, Holborn, London; and Messrs. Alcock and Preston, Skipton

Parker J. Mortimer street, Cavendish square, goldsmith. (Mr. Bland, Racquet court, Fleet street

Pearce E. of Evesham, Worcester, shopkeeper. (Mr. J. S. Smart, Staple inn, London; and Mr. W. Byrch, Evesham

Peacock R. Liverpool, coach maker. (Mr. Forrest, Liverpool; and Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row, London

Pearks J. Little St. Martin's lane, victualler. (Messrs. Rhodes, Cook and Handley, St. James's walk, Clerkenwell

Pearson J. Eastcheap, wine and spirit merchant. (Messrs. Alcock, Corner and Lindsay, St. Thomas's street, Southwark

Peer R. Cricklade, Wilts, dealer in cattle. (Mr. Hughes, Dean street, Fetter lane, London

Pfeil A. L. Bishopsgate street Within, merchant. (Messrs. Gregson, Dixon and Gregson, Angel street, Throgmorton street

Phillips J. of the County terrace, New Kent road, dealer. (Mr. Bower, Clifford's inn

Pickering R. Liverpool, wine merchant. (Messrs. Shephard and Adlington, Gray's inn, London; and Messrs. Daltera and Topham, Liverpool

Platten T. jun. King's Lynn, Norfolk, cabinet maker. (Messrs. Jarvis, King's Lynn; and Messrs. Anstice and Cox, Temple, London

Pollitt J. and J. Bennett, Manchester, cotton spinners. (Mr. W. Edge, St. Ann's Church yard, Manchester

Poolton J. of Bilston, Stafford, iron dealer. (Mr. H. Smith, Wolverhampton; and Messrs. Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn Old square, London

Potter T. Park-place, Walworth, Surrey, liquor merchant. (Messrs. Vandercom and Comyn, Bush lane, Cannon street

Poulson G. Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford, potter. (Messrs. Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warnford court, London; and Mr. Vernon, Stone, Staffordshire

Powell C. of Wapping High street, woollen draper. (Mr. S. Pullen, Fore street, Cripplegate

Prince W. Pontefract, York, grocer. (Mr. Towns, Pontefract; and Messrs. Blakelock and Makinson, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street, London

Pritchard G. St. Paul's Church yard, chinaman. (Mr. J. Mayhew, Symond's inn

Purnell W. of Bristol, comfactor. (Messrs. Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street, London; and J. H. Frankis, Bristol

Rangeley J. and G. Tetley, Gomersall, York, cotton spinners. (Mr. Evans, Hatton garden, London; and Messrs. Halhstone and Bentley, Bradford, York

Redman Mary, of St. Martin's-le-Grand, Westminster, victualler. (Mr. Sydsall, Aldersgate street

Richardson, late of Bethnal Green, merchant. (Mr. W. V. Hellyer, Adam street, Adelphi

Roiley J. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Messrs. Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, London; and Messrs. Cross and Rushton, Bolton-le-Moors

Ross J. Bedford street, Covent garden, silversmith. (Mr. Day, Pump court, Temple

Ross J. Liverpool, baker. (Messrs. Cardales and Young, Gray's inn, London; and Mr. Saunders, Sidbury, Worcester

Rooston W. E. West Leigh, Lancaster, cotton spinner. (Mr. Lee, St. John's, Wakefield; and Messrs. Exley, Stocker and Dawson, Furnival's inn, London

Salter J. late of Exeter, merchant. (Messrs. Blake and Son, Cook's court, Carey street, London; and Messrs. Wood and Strong, Tiverton

Saxelby G. Ludgate hill, boot and shoe maker. (Messrs. Willett and Annesley, Finsbury square

Saxon J. Manchester, cotton twist mershant. (Messrs. Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester; and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple, London

Sees J. Pennington street, St. George, cooper. (Mr. Finchett, Great Prescott street, Goodman's fields

Sellers G. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. (Mr. Sandwith, Hull; and Messrs. Rosser and Son, Bartlett's buildings, London

Shaw E. late of the Cock and Bottle, Lambeth walk, victualler. (Mr. Kisa, Printer street, Blackfriars

Shepherd T. late of Great Mary-le-bone street, linen draper. (Mr. Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon street

Shuttlebotham T. Dunstable, Bedford, shopkeeper. (Messrs. Reardon and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch street, London

Shuter Jane, New Sarum, Wilts, linen draper. (Mr. H. Godwin, New Sarum; and Messrs. Blake and Son, Cook's court, Carey street, London

Simmons E. of Deal, Kent, grocer. (Messrs. Gravence and Matson, Deal; and Messrs. Egan and Waterman, Essex street, Strand, London

Sisley T. of the Isle of Thanet, Kent, merchant. (Mr. Austen, Holborn court, Gray's inn, London; and Mr. Daniel, Ramsgate

Slade G. Riverhead, Kent, brandy merchant. (Mr. Booth, Queen street, Bloomsbury

Smith T. Tipton, near Birmingham, edge tool maker. (Mr. W. Hughes, Dean street, Fetter lane

Stansfield W. Lees Hall, Lancaster, cotton spinner. (Mr. W. Edge, St. Ann's Churchyard, Manchester

Stark A. Buckingham street, York buildings, tailor. (Mr. Price, Poland street, Oxford street

Stavert T. of Liverpool, merchant. (Messrs. Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, London; and Messrs. Orred and Baines, Liverpool

Tadhunter J. late of Hythe, Kent, saddler and harness maker. (Mr. B. C. Carter, Staple Inn, London; and Messrs. Tournay and Janeway, Hythe

Tattersall T. of Manchester, grocer. (Messrs. T. Redhead and Brother, Manchester; and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple, London

Taylor W. Liverpool, potter. (Messrs. Greaves and Brom, Brunswick street, Liverpool

Tempest W. H. Vauxhall, Surrey, haberdasher. (Mr. Burn, Auction Mart, near the Bank of England

Thornley S. Manchester, manufacturer. (Messrs. Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester; and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple, London

Thornton R. Liverpool, timber merchant. (Mr. Forrest, Jubilee buildings, Lord street, Liverpool; and Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row

Todd J. and G. Todd, Liverpool, woollen drapers. (Mr. T. Chambre, Chapel street, Bedford row, London; and Messrs. Statham and Hughes, Exchange buildings, Liverpool

Toller E. late of Godmanche ter, Huntingdon, corn buyer. (Mr. S. Wells, jun. Huntingdon; and Mr. Clennell, Staple inn, London

Valentine J. H. Church passage, Old Jewry, insurance broker. (Mr. Rivington, Fenchurch buildings, Fenchurch street

Varicas A. of Founder's court, merchant. (Messrs. Millett and Son, Middle Temple, London

Walker H. H. Halifax, H. Sutherland, of Nathowram, Halifax, dyers. (Mr. Wiglesworth, Gray's inn, London; and Messrs. Wiglesworth and Thompson, Halifax

Ware J. late of Church street, Spitalfields, manufacturer. (Messrs. Highmore and Young, Bush lane, Cannon street

Watson H. Weymouth Mews, Portland place, coach maker. (Mr. Langley, Charlotte street, Bedford square

Watson J. York, linen draper. (Mr. Manby, York; and Mr. Evans, Hatton garden, London

Whitehead, J. Moffat street, Shoreditch, baker. (Mr. Taylor, Old street road

Wiles J. late of Melton Mowbray, Leicester, painter. (Mr. Birket, Bond court, Walbrook

Wilkinson T. and S. Wilkinson, Nottingham, hosiers. (Mr. H. Percy, Nottingham; and Messrs. Kinderley and Long, Gray's Inn Old square, London

Wilson W. Shakespeare walk, Shadwell, master mariner. (Mr. Mitchell, Union court, Broad street

Willoughby S. Bread street hill, coal merchant. (Mr. Jesse, Furnival's inn, Holborn

Winn T. of Princes street, Hanover square, jeweller. (Mr. King, Castle street, Holborn

Wood H. Workington, Cumberland, grocer. (Mr. Pearson, Staple Inn, London; and Mr. Sherwin, Whitehaven

Yalden J. Winchester, Southampton, miller. (Mr. Lampard, Winchester; and Messrs. Allen, Clifford's inn, London

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Ellis W. Lower East Smithfield, slop seller

Gould J. late of Harrington, Worcestershire, paper manufacturer

Harrison J. F. Fenchurch street, baker

Howard T. Dean street, Canterbury square, cornfactor

Purnell W. Bristol, corn dealer

Raynes M. and W. Bawtree, late of Blue Anchor road, Bermondsey, Surrey, glue manufacturers

Robinson T. Liverpool, merchant

Saxon J. Manchester, cotton twist dealer

Whatton H.W. Loughborough Parks, Leicester, dealer

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

Alexander J. sen., W. Alexander, and J. Alexander, jun. farmers and grain merchants in Quinzieburn; Creditors to meet in the house of Mrs. Bankier, Bull inn, Kirkintilloch, 18th Nov. and 9th Dec.

Anderson J. baker and grocer in Old Cumnock; Creditors to meet in the house of C. M'Vitie, vintner in Cumnock, 30th Oct. and 20th Nov.

Bower J. merchant in Perth; Creditors to meet in the Hammermen's Tavern, Perth, 16th Nov. and 7th Dec.

Craig T. baker in Glasgow; Credi-

tors to meet in Henderson's tavern, Glasgow, 13th Nov. and 11th Dec.

Crichton J. merchant in New Cumnock; Creditors to meet in the Castle Inn, New Cumnock, 8th and 29th Nov.

Hendrie J. mason and marble cutter at Quarryton, near Glasgow; Creditors to meet in the Swan Inn, Glasgow, 12th Nov. and 10th Dec.

Lang R. drysalter in Glasgow; Creditors to meet in the Black Bull inn, Glasgow, 12th Nov. and 10th Dec.

Hunters and Rainey, merchants in Glasgow; Creditors to meet in the Star Inn, Glasgow, 6th and 27th Nov.

M'Dougal P. merchant in Glasgow; Creditors to meet in the Tontine tavern, Glasgow, 1st and 26th Nov.

Malloch C. and Co. merchants or manufacturers in Perth, as a company, and of C. Malloch and J. Aikman, the partners of the said company, as individuals; Creditors to meet in the George Inn, Perth, 1st and 26th Nov.

Morton T. grain dealer in Newmilns; Creditors to meet in the house of —— Begbie, Angel Inn, Kilmarnock, 18th Nov. and 19th Dec.

Ord, Munro and Co. merchants in Glasgow; Creditors to meet in the tavern of Mrs. Johnston, Glasgow, 29th Oct. and 26th Nov.

Paton J. jun. manufacturer in Glasgow; Creditors to meet in the house of A. Faulds, vintner in Glasgow, 8th and 29th Nov.

Rattray C. and D. manufacturers in Bannockburn, as a company, and as individuals; Creditors to meet in the house of J. Mason, vintner in Stirling, 30th Oct. and 27th Nov.

Scrimgeour Mrs. Eliz. *alias* Ferguson, shopkeeper in Falkirk; Creditors to meet in the house of A. Carmichael, vintner in Falkirk, 30th Oct. and 20th Nov.

Sproat J. merchant in Kirkcudbright; Creditors to meet in the house of S. Macolmson, innkeeper in Kirkcudbright, 16th Nov. and 4th Dec.

Total bankrupts this month,

English	204
Scotch ditto	16
Total this month	220
Last month	96
Increase	124

DIVIDENDS.

Anderson J. R. Throgmorton street, merchant, 19 Nov.

Audley W. Bristol, linen draper, 21 Nov.

Andrews T. Basinghall street, Blackwall hall factor, 30 Nov.

Baiss W. Warminster, Wilts, cooper, 2 Dec.

Bishop and Terry, Maidstone, upholder, 12 Nov.

Brine E. W. Chichester, brazier, 26 Nov.

Brock J. Stow Market, cabinet maker, 26 Nov.

Buchanan R. Liverpool, vender of medicines, 27 Nov.

Bentley T. and E. A. Whytt, Fenchurch street, drysalters, 7 Dec.

Boys R. of Preston, Lancaster, builder, 2 Dec.

Bowring J. J. New Bond street, hatter, 30 Nov.

Bradfield R. Attleburgh, Norfolk, miller, 30 Nov.

Bamford S. P. Exeter, factor, 19 Dec.

Bond J. Lloyd's Coffee house, underwriter, 30 Nov.

Been Eliz. late of Parliament street, milliner, 7 Dec.

Barnes J. New Malton, linen draper.

Ballis S. Wootton under Edge, linen draper, 18 Nov.

Bagster R. Piccadilly, upholsterer, 30 Nov.

Bennett J. Bath, upholsterer, 11 Nov.

Bayley C. Bath, pastry-cook

Brickwood J. S. Newington, brewer, 16 Nov.

Bramley J. Essex wharf, coal merchant

Brix R. Knightsbridge, cabinet maker, 16 Nov.

Bland J. Moulton, Lincoln, blacksmith, 11 Dec.

Beardesley W. Belper, Derby, innkeeper, 6 Dec.

Brest H. Sloane square, carpenter, 30 Nov.

Cooper E. Hendon, carpenter, 30 Nov.

Cooke W. Liverpool, merchant, 6 Dec.

Chapman T. Macclesfield, butcher, 6 Nov.

Crush W. Chelmsford, upholsterer, 12 Nov.

Crook A. B. Colne, Lancaster, calico manufacturer, 27 Nov.

Chapman J. Moorfields, shoemaker, 16 Nov.

Coleman J. Silver street, Golden square, tallow chandler, 16 Nov.

Carr T. Oxford, grocer, 16 Nov.

Carret J. Grimsby, Lincoln Meath, 12 Nov.

Collett T. Uxbridge, grocer, 16 Nov.

Corman H. Watling street, underwriter, 33 Nov.

Duchatelay L. D. Scotland yard, distiller, 3 Dec.

Duke F. and F. Eltham, Kent, linen drapers, 7 Dec.

Dutton J. Rillsley, Gloucester, shop keeper, 3 Dec.

Davidson J. East India Chambers, merchant, 30 Nov.

Dulin W. T. St. Margaret's hill, Southwark, jeweller, 30 Nov.

Duffin E. Buckingham, linen draper, 13 Nov.

Davies D. Old street, St. Luke's, victualler, 30 Nov.

Davies T. Tarvin, Chester, corn factor, 12 Dec.

Dewar R. C. Great Winchester street, merchant

Daniels J. of Manchester and Liverpool, earthenware dealer

Dowson N. St. Ann's lane, Foster lane, warehouseman, 12 Nov.

Dodd E. Dockhead, Bermondsey, tallow chandler, 30 Nov.

Davison J. Brentford, linen draper, 30 Nov.

Eamer W. Little Moorfields, stablekeep, 30 Nov.

Evered A. Lower Grosvenor street, wine merchant, 3 Dec.

Eildell T. Aldermanbury, warehouseman, 7 Dec.

Fisk R. Wickham market, shopkeeper, 3 Dec.

Fitch W. Surrey street, Strand, tailor, 14 Dec.

Fisher B. Witney, woolstapler

Fairclough G. Chorley, grocer, 18 Nov.

Fenton F. Sheffield, merchant, 20 Nov.

Gascoin J. Woodstock street, tailor, 3 Dec.

Glover C. Albemarle street, upholsterer, 19 Nov.

Gardner J. Horsleydown, coal merchant, 30 Nov.

Gill H. Spittalfields, market victualler, 26 Nov.

Hart G. Woodbridge, brewer, 2 Dec.

Harry J., R. Powles, and J. Hutry, Gracechurch street, merchants, 30 Nov.

Haworth J. jun. Hull, merchant, 3 Dec.

Horner J. Smithfield, victualler, 7 Dec.

Hamer B. Middle Scotland yard, wine merchant, 10 Dec.

Hook J. Bermondsey Road, victualler, 10 Dec.

Holt S. Manchester, grocer

Henzell G. Eastcheap, underwriter, 16 Nov.

Holt W. Leeds, woolstapler, 21 Nov.

Hinton W. Painswick, Gloucester, grocer, 26 Nov.

Hay J. and J. Hill, Borough, linen drapers, 26 Nov.

Horner J. West Smithfield, victualler

Hodgson T. Blackman street, innholder, 30 Nov.

Henderson J. and A. Neilson, Milk street, merchants, 30 Nov.

Jones E. Doddinghurst, Essex, victualler, 10 Dec.

Judkins T. Chester, linen draper, 12 Dec.

Jameson S. Reading, dealer, 3 Dec.

Jackson J. W. Liverpool, dry salter, 21 Nov.

Kendall H. Rochester, draper, 30 Nov.

Lecomte R. Fetter lane, jeweller, 30 Nov.

Long J. Surry, maltster, 7 Dec.

Limbrick P. Hawkesbury, Gloucester, linen draper, 3 Dec.

Leech H. Bury, Suffolk, merchant, 3 Dec.

Lister P. York, cotton spinner, 4 Nov.

Lowton E. Mark Lane, merchant, 5 Nov.

Lucas W. Bishop's Castle, currier

Mather J. Liverpool, plumber, 3 Dec.

Marsh R. Rayleigh, Essex, linen draper

Maltby R. Mortimer street, money scrivener, 5 Nov.

Moses I. Rood lane, insurance broker

Mackenzie R. King's Arms yard, merchant, 7 Dec.

Macknamara J. London, merchant, 30 Nov.

Nutt T. Spalding, Lincoln, draper, 30 Nov.

Norris P. and T. Parr, Liverpool, iron merchant, 27 Nov.

Ouston J. Sculcoates, York, grocer, 13 Dec.

Olver T. Tiverton, linen draper, 12 Dec.

Orams T. Stow Market, ironmonger, 27 Nov.

Page J. Hornsey, butcher, 5 Nov.

Penn I. Leather lane, oilman

Phillips W. Brighton, builder, 16 Nov.

Pollitt J. Manchester, grocer, 19 Nov.

Price J. Birmingham, brass-founder, 27 Nov.

Rowbottom J. Fieldhouse, York, cotton manufacturer

Ray T. Thames street, stationer, 30 Nov.

Robinson T. Romford, printer, 19 Nov.

Reeve W. Clapham, coach maker, 16 Nov.

Rowlandson T. and J. Bates, Cheapside, merchants, 30 Nov.

Riggs W. Liverpool, merchant, 26 Nov.

Romer S. Clerkenwell, jeweller and watchmaker, 30 Nov.

Scriven J. and J. Alcester, Warwick, needle makers, 3 Dec.

Scott J. D. South Cadbury, Somerset, jobber, 30 Nov.

Salter J. Bermondsey New Road, carpenter, 3 Dec.

Seager G. West Bromwich, Stafford, timber dealer, 10 Dec.

Soames R. Mark lane, provision merchant, 30 Nov.

Strickland J. Stourport, Worcester, skinner, 13 Nov.

Steehert L. Hanover square, tailor, 5 Nov.

Smithson J. Blackfriars' road, grocer, 19 Nov.

Saffery J. Canterbury, bookseller, 18 Nov.

Scott T. Thanpington, Kent, victualler, 18 Nov.

Thornton W. and J. New Malton, coal merchant, 19 Dec.

Tetstall J. Chadderley Corbet, Worcester, tailor, 5 Nov.

Toledano P. B. Prescot street, merchant, 16 Nov.

Thomas J. Manchester, cotton spinner, 20 Nov.

Thomson A. Nag's Head court, Gracechurch street, merchant

Upsdell P. Castle street, builder, 2 Nov.

Vicar G. Portsmouth, vintner, 19 Nov.

Willis J. Jukes, Jackson and Co. Salisbury square, navy agents, 30 Nov.

Wells W. jun. Bradford, York, grocer, 12 and 23 Nov.

Walsh R. King's road, Chelsea, India rubber maker, 30 Nov.

Wakeling E. of Clare, Suffolk, brewer, 30 Nov.

Welsch J. and J. Sexton, New Compton street, calico glaziers, 30 Nov.

Wilcox T. Exeter, tallow chandler, 13 Dec.

Wright R. Birmingham, grocer, 5 Nov.

Woodward T. Ride, Suffolk, shopkeeper, 16 Nov.

Watson W. Hackney road, builder, 2 Nov.

Whitehead J. and J. Liverpool, brewers, 19 Nov.

Watson H. and M. Newcastle, grocers, 26 Nov.

CERTIFICATES.

Abernethie J. and B. College hill, merchants

Allen W. Radipole, Dorset, innholder

Barnett S. Long alley, Moorfields, victualler

Beckett J. late of Aldermanbury, lighterman

Brown J. Princes street, Cavendish square, haberdasher

Bunn T. Norwich, corn and coal merchant

Butler E. Buckingham, plumber

Barratt W. East Retford, Notts, grocer

Brett T. Puddle Dock, sugar refiner

Brook J. Huddersfield, stationer

Banks J. Canterbury square, dealer

Butcher N. St. Martin's-le-Grand, victualler

Bennett J. Manchester, cotton spinner

Bean W. Nottingham, hosier

Bath R. of Anderton, Cornwall, rope maker

Baker W. York, confectioner

Bayly R. Kennington, merchant

Browne E. Bradford, Wilts, clothier

Burgess W. Willow Bank, Lancaster, cotton spinner

Bird J. Houndsditch, hatter

Cooper J. Chester, wheelwright

Cottrell W. Conduit street, builder

Clayton T. Manchester, grocer

Cooke J. Drayton, Hants, miller

Clegg A. Failsworth, Lancaster, machine maker

Cotchlin T. Southcoat, Bucks, cow dealer

Carritt J. Grimsby, Lincoln, merchant

Cooper J. Chester, woollen draper

Cresswell G. and R. Barnes, Worcester, carriers

Dawson R. Oxford st. linen draper

Dirke H. St. Catherine square, shop keeper

Dean A. Old st. road, coach maker

Dyson G. Dob Mill, York, cloth manufacturer

Edwards W. Burton, Somerset, blacksmith
Every S. Bethnall green, merchant
Eginton W. R. Handsworth, Stafford, painter on glass
Fawcett W. Liverpool, merchant
Field W. Oxford street, fringe maker
Ferriter S. M. Fore street, merchant
Gudgeon G. Clipstone street, Mary-le-bone, straw hat maker
Gray J. Nelson terrace, City road, broker
Gazeley J. S. Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields, merchant
Howard R. sen. and jun. Mitcham, callico printers
Hockley T. Mincing lane, merchant
Haward J. Mitcham, callico printer
Hodgetts G. Kingston, corn dealer
Howell J. Liverpool, dealer
Hird R. Skipton, York, shop keeper
Hamilton J. Broad street, merchant
Highett J. Trimsarn, Carmarthen, coal merchant
Hodgkinson J. jun. Curtain road, Shoreditch, scavenger
Holme T. Liverpool, house builder
Holliday T. South Sea house, Broad street, merchant
Harrison G. Manchester, merchant
Jones S. Duke street, Aldgate, draper
Jackson W. Sherborne lane, merchant
Jennings C. Portsea, Hants, grocer
Kern L. and D. Muller, Paternoster row, furriers
Kinder S. Heafield, Derby, clothier
Keene A. Bath, stationer
King Sam. West Lexham, Norfolk, money scrivener
Lara A. Minories, haberdasher
Linford T. Cheapside, silversmith
Ludlow W. Arnold, Andover, wine merchant
Lees J. Manchester, cotton spinner
Lee W. Hyth, Kent, stationer
Lloyd J. Fen court, Fenchurch street, corn factor
Main R. Greenwich, floor cloth manufacturer
Millard F. Size lane, packer
Marsden W. and J. Houghton, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer
Mewburn H. Lloyd's Coffee-house, underwriter
Marnil C. Piccadilly, hotel keeper
Martin S. Loughborough, grocer
Mattam J. Old Bailey, dealer
Mather P. Charlton row, Manchester, machine maker
Nutt T. Buckingham place, New road, builder
Naylor J. Aberford, York, flax spinner
Ogden J. Pendelton, Lancaster, bleacher
Ouston J. Sculcoates, York, grocer
Pilcher G. Hythe, Kent, spirit merchant
Pollett J. Manchester, cotton spinner
Poulson J. Manchester, manufacturer
Pulke R. Little Hampton, Devon, coal merchant
Phillips W. Rochester, tailor
Potter W. jun. Notts, grocer
Polley J. New Bond street, furniture printer
Pralten C. Bristol, shoemaker
Parry T. Salford, cotton spinner
Patton J. Walthamstone, Essex, merch.
Rivers J. Mitcham, calico printer
Reynolds J. Swansea, tanner
Rugg W. Cardiff, Glamorgan, cabinet maker
Ragg R. Hull, merchant
Rathbone J. Turpin lane, Greenwich, carpenter
Secar S. James street, Westminster, confectioner
Sheeres M. of the Borough Market, horse dealer
Smith T. Brandon, Suffolk, wine merchant
Smith H. Great Winchester street, merchant
Sowerby P. Liverpool, provision dealer
Stephenson J. Hull, druggist
Smithson J. Blackfriars' road, grocer
Skurrey J. G. Smith street, Clerkenwell, merchant
Smithson J. and J. Durham, coal fitters
Scott G. Fenchurch Chambers, ship broker
Spearing J. Brighton, cabinet maker
Smith L. Austin-friars, merchant
Shaw J. Newgate street, hatter
Thomas J. Horsham, brandy merch.
Thomas B. Liverpool, merchant
Taylor R. Commercial place, mercht.
Taylor R. Leicester square, hosier
Taylor W. White Horse lane, Stepney, broker
Unwin J. Wandsworth, miller
Wilkinson T. Liverpool, merchant
Wibberley J. Manchester, draper
Woodhead A. Bow lane, merchant
Wright S. Charles st. Soho, jeweller
Wood J. F. Ashford, Kent, wine merch.
Warren E. Austin-friars, merchant
Wilson J. Manchester, grocer
Webb St. Clem. Bath, money scriven.
Williams D. Cardigan, shopkeeper
Welsh J. and J. Sexton, Compton street, Calico glaziers
Wood W. High-st. Lambeth, cooper
White B. Liverpool, merchant
Waimough R. Liverpool, soap boiler

PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE AT NEW LLOYD'S COFFEE-HOUSE.

From LONDON *to*	
Portsmouth, Spithead, Poole, or the Isle of Wight	1g.
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartmouth, or Plymouth	1½gs.
Alderney, Guernsey, or Jersey	2gs.
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverpool, Whitehaven, and Places adjacent	2gs.
Kinsale, Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Newry, or Belfast	2gs.
Limerick or Galway	2½gs.
Londonderry or Glasgow	2gs.
Yarmouth or Lynn	1
Hull or Gainsborough	1gs.
Newcastle, Whitby, or Sunderland	1½gs.
Leith, Perth, Dundee, Montrose, or Aberdeen	1½gs.
Inverness, Shetland, or the Orkney Islands	2½gs.
Stockholm and Places adjacent	20gs. ret. 10*l.*
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh	30 10
Oporto	6gs. ret. 3*l.*
Lisbon	5gs. ret. 24*l.*
Rio de Janeiro	6gs. ret. 2*l.*
MEDITERRANEAN, viz. Malaga and Places adjacent	10gs. ret. 5*l.*
Salonica, Gallipoli, Smyrna, or Constantinople	16gs. ret. 8*l.*
Madeira	4gs. ret. 1*l.*
Jamaica	8gs. ret. 4*l.*
Leeward Islands, viz. Grenada, Tobago, Barbadoes, &c.	6gs. ret. 3*l.*
Surinam, Demerara, or Berbice	6gs. ret. 3*l.*
Musquito Shore, Honduras, and Places adjacent	12gs. ret. 6*l.*
The American States, their Ships	6gs.
American States, British Ships	8gs. ret. 5*l.*
Newfoundland and Coast of Labradore	6gs. ret. 2*l*
Bay of Fundy, Quebec, or Montreal	10gs. ret. 4*l*
Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena, Company's Ships	4gs.
Others	8gs. ret. 4*l.*
Southern Fishery, out & home	25gs.
Bengal, Madras, or China, Company's Ships	8*l.* ret.
Ditto, out and home	16*l.*
Others	12gs.
LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL, &c. *to* Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Newry, Belfast, Londonderry, or Glasgow	2gs. 1. —
Limerick or Galway	3gs.
Archangel, home	12gs.
Oporto or Lisbon	6gs. ret. 3*l.*
Gibraltar	2gs. ret. 10*l.*
Madeira	6gs. ret. 2*l.*
Jamaica	7gs. ret. 3½*l.*
Leeward Islands	6 3*l.*
Ditto with Convoy	5gs. 1.
American States	Ditto
Greenland, out and home	8gs.
DUBLIN, CORK, &c. *to* London	2gs.
The Baltic	20gs. ret. 10*l.*
Lisbon and Oporto	6gs. ret. 3*l.*
American States, American Ships	6gs.
Ditto, British	12gs.
Greenland, out and home	—
West Indies	8gs. ret. 4*l.*
Jamaica	Ditto
Limerick to London	3gs.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in Nov. 1811, (to the 25th,) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, London.

Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 2150*l.* exclusive of the last half yearly dividend of 92*l.* 10*s.* per share clear.—Oxford, 580*l.* ex Dividend and Bonus, 31*l.* per Share.—Warwick and Napton, 250*l.* dividing 12*l.*—Neath 300*l.* ex dividend 20*l.*—Swansea, 175*l.* to 180*l.* ex dividend 10*l.*—Grand Junction, 214*l.* 210*l.* 205*l.* 200*l.* with Dividend, 8*l.*—Grand Junction New Subscription, 15*l.* per Share premium on 180*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 31*l.*—Monmouth, 108*l.*—Rochdale, 52*l.* ex dividend of 1*l.*—Union, 90*l.*—Wilts and Berks Old Shares, 24*l.* 10*s.*—New Ditto, 6*l.* 10*s.* premium.—Dudley 53*l.* ex dividend 1*l.*—London Dock Stock, 121*l.*—Commercial Dock Old Shares, 150*l.* to 160*l.* with new share attached.—Rock, 9*s.* to 10*s.* premium.—East London Water Works, 90*l.* to 93*l.*—York Buildings ditto, 10*l.*—Grand Junction Water Works, 4*l.* 10*s.* premium. 4*l.*—London Flour Company, 10*l.*—Strand Bridge, 9*l.* per cent. discount.—London Institution, 6*l.*—Albion Assurance, 5*l.* 15*s.*—Globe, 116*l.*—Uxbridge Turnpike Bonds, 8*l.* per cent.

PRICE OF LEATHER, Nov. 22.

	per lb.
Butts, 50 to 56 lbs. each	21d to 23½d
Ditto, 56 to 66 lbs. each	24 to 26
Merchants' Backs	20 to 22
Dressing Hides	16½ to 17½
Fine Coach Hides	18 to 19
Crop Hides, 35 to 40 lbs. for cutt.	16 to 18½
Ditto, 45 to 50 lbs.	19 to 23
Calf Skins, 30 to 40 lbs.	30d to 31d
Ditto, 50 to 70 lbs.	36 to 42
Ditto, 70 to 80 lbs.	36 to 40
Small Seals (Greenland)	33 to 35
Large Ditto, 110*s.* to 160*s.* per doz.	
Goat Skins, 34*s.* to 62*s.* ditto.	
Tanned Horse Hides	14 to 20

IMPORTATIONS AT THE PORT OF LONDON,

FOR THE MONTH ENDING 20TH NOV. 1811.

Almonds, cwt.	2310	Oranges	4,500,000
Arrow Root lb.	1570	Lemons	5,210,000
Ashes, Pearl and Pot, tons	764	Rags, tons	84
Barilla, tons	810	Raisins, Smyrna, cwt.	2781
Brandy, gallons		Rice, bags	1150
Brimstone, tons	270	Rum, gallons	1,516,000
Bristles, doz. lbs.	4170	Silk, Thrown, lbs.	3182
Butter, tons	3162	—— Raw, lbs.	5326
Cheese, tons	550	Sugar, hogsheads	12,450
Coffee, bags and casks	9620	Tallow, tons	119
Cork, tons	213	Tar, lasts	
Cotton, lbs.	4,236,000	Tobacco, lbs.	1,815,000
Flax, tons	1180	Turpentine, cwt.	289
Hemp, tons	876	Wheat, qrs.	625,000
Linseed, qrs.	1213	Wine, gallons	1,741,000
Madder, cwt.	194	Wool, cwt. Spanish	58
Oil, Olives, tons	93	Hides	510,000

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday, 31st Oct.	Tuesday, 5th Nov.	Tuesday, 12th Nov.	Tuesday, 19th Nov.
AMSTERDAM, 2 *Us.*	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0
Ditto, at sight	28 0	28 0	28 14	28 4
Rotterdam, 2 *Us.*	8 7	8 13	8 17	8 17
Hamburgh, 2½ *Us.*	26 0	26 6	25 0	24 0
Altona, 2½	26 0	26 4	26 1	24 1
Paris, 1 day's date	18 10	18 6	18 6	18 5
Ditto, at sight	18 2	18 4	18 6	18 6
Bourdeaux	18 4	18 14	18 18	18 6
Madrid ..... *Effective*	—	—	—	—
Palermo .... *in paper*	125	125	125	125 *d per oz.*
Cadiz	45½	46	46	46
Bilboa	41	41	41	41
Leghorn	58	58	58	58
Genoa	54	54	54	54
Venice	52	52	52	52
Naples	42	42	42	42
Lisbon	68	68½	68½	68½
Oporto	67	67½	67½	67½
Rio Janeiro	65	65	65	65
Malta	58	58	57	57
Gibraltar	40	40	40	39½
Dublin	9½	9½	9½	9½
Cork	10	10	10	10

New Doubloons, £4. 15s. 6d. per Ounce.——New Dollars 6s. 2d. per Ounce.——Omnium ½ dis.
Agio of the Bank on Holland, 4 per Cent.

Average Price of Corn throughout England and Wales, taken from the London Gazette, for the Week ending 16th Nov. 1811.

Wheat	105s 5d	Peas	64s 11d
Rye	54 6	Beans	56 9
Barley	51 2	Oats	31 10
Oatmeal	48 8	Beer or Big	— —

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.—22d Nov. 1811.

ST. JAMES'S MARKET.	£ s.	£ s.	WHITECHAPPEL.	£ s.	£ s.	SMITHFIELD.	£ s	£ s.
Hay	4 4	to 6 6	Hay	4 10	to 5 15	Hay, old	5 5	to 6 0
Clover	5 0	— 6 0	Clover	6 10	— 7 10	Clover	6 0	— 7 0
Straw	2 5	— 2 11	Straw	2 8	— 2 16	Straw	2 5	— 2 14

PRICE OF COALS, 20th Nov. 1811.

Newcastle	42 0 to 54 0	Cinders	29 0 to 30 0
Sunderland	42 6 — 54 6	Other Coals	46 0 — 55 0

Delivered at 12s. advance on the above Prices.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Price of Grain, 23d Nov. 1811.

Wheat	90 to 106	Malt	80 to 90	Oats	29 to 35
———, fine	112 —126	White Pease	66 — 78	Polands	36 — 41
———, superfine	120 —130	Boilers	80 — 89	Fine Flour	105 —110
Rye	55 — 58	Gray	60 — 64	Seconds	100 —105
Barley	50 — 59	Beans, old	55 — 63	Per sack of 5 bushels, or 280lbs.	
———, fine	50 — 60	Ticks	54 — 58	Rape Seed, per last	£50 — 54

MONDAY, 22d Nov. 1811.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

TO SINK THE OFFAL, PER STONE OF 8lbs.

Beef	4 4 to 5 8	Beef	3 8 to 4 8
Mutton	4 8 — 6 0	Mutton	3 4 — 5 2
Veal	5 0 — 6 8	Veal	4 0 — 6 4
Pork	5 0 — 6 4	Pork	5 0 — 6 4
Lamb	0 0 — 0 0	Lamb	0 0 — 0 0

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

BY THE CARCASE.

PRICE OF HOPS.—Borough.

Kent, bags, New	£4 0 to 7 0	Kent, pockets, New	£4 0 to 6 15
Sussex	4 5 — 6 6	Sussex	4 0 — 5 10
Essex	4 0 — 6 6	Essex, Farnham	8 8 —10 10

Old Duty doing at £135,000.

Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, 42 4½ per Cwt. exclusive of Customs and Excise payable thereon.—T. Nettleship, *Clerk of the Grocers' Company.*—For Week ending 20th Nov.

SCOTCH MARKETS.—EDINBURGH, Nov. 13th.

MEAL MARKET, TUESDAY.

	£	s.	d.
Oatmeal, per bolls			
First, per boll	1	6	0
Second	1	5	0
Third	1	4	0
First, per peck	0	1	8
Barleymeal	0	1	5
Peasemeal	0	1	2
Quartern Loaf	0	1	3

PRICES OF MEAT, &c.

Beef, per lb.	7d. a 8d.
Mutton	6d. a 8d.
Veal	11d. a 12d.
Pork	8d. a 9d.
Lamb, per qr.	2s. 0d. a 3s. 6d.
Raw Hides, per st.	7s. 0d. a 8s.
Butter, per lb.	1s. 8d. a 1s. 10d.
———, Salt	1s. 4d.
Eggs, per dozen	1s. 3d.

GRASS MARKET, SEPT. 19.

Sheep and Lambs, 340, at per stone, sinking offals	8s. 2d. a 8s. 4d.
Cattle, 280	8s. 4d. a 9s. 6d.
Milk Cows, 12l. to 24l.	
Horses sold heavily, 40l.	
Coals, p. cart of 12 cwt. 8s. 6d. a 10s.	

DUNDEE MANUFACTURES, Nov. 16.

LINENS.

Sail-cloth, No. 1	14½ a 15
Hemp Cotton Bagging	9 a 12
Strellz	9½ a 10
Lint Osnaburghs	7½ a 8½
Tow ditto	5 a 5½
Ditto ditto	6½ a 7½
Ditto ditto	8 a 9
German Dowlas 27 inch	13½
Common ditto, 27 —	11½
Tow sheeling, 24 port	11½ a 12
Ditto ditto — 20 —	8½ a 10

YARNS, per spl.

2lb. Lint hand-spun	3 9 a 4 0
3 ditto Mill-spun	5 8 a 5 8
4 ditto ditto	6 3 a 6 6
5 ditto ditto	7 3 a 7 6
6 ditto ditto	8 3 a 8 6
7 ditto ditto	8 10 a 9 0
6 shorts ditto	0 11 a 1 0
7 and 8 Tow ditto	0 8½ a 0 9
10 to 20lb. ditto	0 7½ a 0 8

FLAX.

Petersburgh, 12 head	L.86 a 90
———, 9 ditto	74 a 76

Riga Thiesenhausen	104 a 106
Drujana Cut	84 a 87
Leibau	86 a 87
Narva, 12 head	82 a 84
Archangel	— a —

HEMP.

Petersburgh, clean	L.88 a 90
Ditto, half clean	74 a 76
Riga Rhine	87 a 90
Drujana Pass	84 a 86
Common Pass	68 a 72
Codilla	40 a 43

LONDON PRICE CURRENT.

NOV. 22, 1811.

B. signifies Barrel; Bl. Bushel; Ch. Chest; C. 112lb.; D. Dozen; G. Gallon; H. 100, and of Deals 120; J. Jar of Oil of 24 Gallons; and a ½ Chest of Oil 30 Flasks, or 4 Gallons; Lt. Last, or Barrels of Pitch, containing 31½ Gallons each; Q. Quarter of 8 Bushels; T. Ton, or 20 cwt.; Tu. Tun of 252 Gallons.—NOTE, Wine is sold by Gauge, viz. Port per Pipe of 138 Gallons; Bucellus and Lisbon per Pipe of 140 Gallons; Sherry per Butt of 150 Gallons; Madeira per Pipe of 110 Gallons; Mountain per Butt of 126 Gallons; Vidonia per Pipe of 120 Gallons; Rhenish per Aum of 36 Gallons; and Claret per Hogshead of 57 or 58 Gallons (all Increase and Decrease is adjusted.) All Kinds of Fish Oil are sold per Tun of 252 Gallons; Olive, Linseed, and Rape Oil, per Tun of 236 Gallons.

N. B. The Duties which are paid by the Importers, are included in the following Prices, and the Drawback, if Exported within three Years, is the Property of the Shipper.

	FROM £.	s.	d.	TO £.	s.	d.	Per
ALUM, English	24	0	0	25	0	0	T.
——, Roach	1	15	0	0	0	0	C.
Almonds Barbary Bitter	3	5	0	3	6	0	—
—— Sweet	3	4	0	0	0	0	—
——, Jordan	21	0	0	22	0	0	—
——, Valentia	5	15	0	6	0	0	—
Annatto, Flag	0	0	11	0	0	0	lb.
——, Spanish	0	3	6	0	0	0	—
Argol, Bolo. & Rhe. W.	6	0	0	6	6	0	C.
—— Florence, White	4	0	0	4	10	0	—
——, Red	4	0	0	4	10	0	—
—— Naples, White	3	10	0	3	15	0	—
——, Red	3	5	0	3	10	0	—
Ashes Amer. Pearl	2	4	0	2	8	0	—
—— Pot best	1	18	0	2	0	0	—
—— Barilla, Teneriffe	1	12	0	1	14	0	—
——, Spanish	2	0	0	0	0	0	—
——, Sicily	1	12	0	0	0	0	—
—— Dantzic Pearl	1	8	0	1	12	0	—
—— Russia Pot	1	14	0	1	16	0	—
Bark, Oak	33	10	0	36	0	0	—
BERRIES, Junip. Ger.	1	10	0	1	13	0	—
——, Ita.	1	12	0	1	15	0	—
——, Yell. Turk.	4	0	0	4	10	0	G.
Brandy, Best	1	14	0	1	13	0	—
——, Inferior	1	10	0	1	14	0	—
Brimstone, Foreign Bo	28	0	0	30	0	0	C.
Bristles, Hog Rus. un.	22	0	0	23	0	0	—
——, Archan. ditto	22	0	0	23	0	0	—
——, Konings. ditto	23	0	0	24	0	0	—
CAPERS, French	10	0	0	12	0	0	—
——, Spanish	4	0	0	6	0	0	lb.
Cochineal, Spa. Garb.	1	11	0	1	14	0	—
——, East India	0	5	6	0	6	6	—
Cocoa, West India	3	10	0	4	0	0	C.
——, Carr. for Exp.	3	15	0	4	5	0	—
Coffee, W. I. very ord.	1	0	0	1	10	0	—
—— ord.	1	11	0	2	0	0	—
—— mid.	2	1	0	2	10	0	—
—— gd.	2	11	0	2	16	0	—
—— fine	2	17	0	3	0	0	—
——, Mocha or E. I.	11	10	0	12	4	0	—
——, Java	2	2	0	2	10	0	—

	FROM £.	s.	d.	TO £.	s.	d.	Per
Copper, unmanufact.	4	10	0	0	0	0	C.
——, manufactured	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Copperas, Green	0	5	6	0	0	0	—
Cotton Wool — Brazil. — Pernambuc	0	1	6½	0	1	7½	lb.
Cotton Wool — Brazil. — Bahia	0	1	4½	0	1	5	—
Cotton Wool — Brazil. — Maranhan	0	1	4	0	1	4½	—
Cotton Wool — Brazil. — Para	0	1	3	0	1	3½	—
Cotton Wool — Dutch — Surinam	0	1	4	0	1	5½	—
Cotton Wool — Dutch — Demerara	0	1	3	0	1	4½	—
Cotton Wool — Dutch — Berbice	0	1	3	0	1	4½	—
Cotton Wool — West Indies. — Carriacou	0	1	4	0	1	4½	—
Cotton Wool — West Indies. — Grenada	0	1	2½	0	1	3½	—
Cotton Wool — West Indies. — Barbadoes	0	1	2	0	1	3½	—
No Tret allowed. — Smyrna	0	0	11	0	1	1	—
No Tret allowed. — Bahama	0	1	1	0	1	2½	—
No Tret allowed. — Bengal	0	0	8	0	0	8½	—
No Tret allowed. — Georgia	0	1	6	0	1	10	—
No Tret allowed. — Orleans	0	1	1	0	1	3	—
DYER'S Wd. Bar. W.	15	0	0	16	0	0	T.
——, Brazil	18	0	0	20	0	0	—
——, Brazilet	12	0	0	18	0	0	—
——, Cam Wd.	33	0	0	38	0	0	—
——, Fustic	13	0	0	14	0	0	—
——Zant or young	6	0	0	8	0	0	—
——Logw. Camp.	17	0	0	18	0	0	—
——Hond. chipt	14	0	0	15	0	0	—
——Jamaica ch.	12	0	0	13	0	0	—
——Nicaragua, l.	26	0	0	28	0	0	—
—— small	14	0	0	16	0	0	—
Sanders, Red	31	10	0	35	0	0	—
DRUGS							
ALOES, Barb.	16	10	0	17	0	0	C.
——, Succotorine	20	0	0	26	0	0	—
——, Hep. or E. I.	14	0	0	15	0	0	—
Angelica Root	6	0	0	6	6	0	—
Antimony Crude	5	15	0	6	0	0	—
Arsenic, Red	4	0	0	4	4	0	—
——, White	3	12	0	3	15	0	—
Balsam, Capivi	0	3	3	0	3	6	lb.
——, Peru	0	10	0	0	11	0	—
——, Tolu	0	4	6	0	5	0	—
Bark, Jesuits	0	2	0	0	3	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	Per
Bark, Jesuits, Red	0	8	0	0	10	0	lb.
——, Yellow	0	3	0	0	4	6	—
Borax, refined, E. I.	3	3	0	0	0	0	C.
——, English	0	2	2	0	2	3	lb.
——, unre. or Tinc.	3	10	0	4	0	0	C.
Camphire, refined	0	5	0	0	5	3	lb.
——, unrefined	12	0	0	14	0	0	C.
Cantharides	2	2	0	2	4	0	lb.
Cardamoms (best)	7	0	0	8	0	0	—
Cassia Buds	10	0	0	14	0	0	C.
—— Fistula, W. I.	3	0	0	3	10	0	—
—— Lignea	15	0	0	25	0	0	—
Castor Oil, p. bot. 1½lb.	0	5	0	0	6	0	bo
Coculus Indicus	10	10	0	11	0	0	C.
Colocynth, Turkey	0	3	9	0	4	0	lb.
Columbo Root	3	9	0	3	10	0	C.
Cream of Tartar	11	0	0	12	0	0	—
Essence of Bergamot	0	17	0	0	18	0	lb.
—— Lavender	0	10	0	0	12	6	lb.
—— Lemon	0	8	6	0	9	0	—
—— Origanum	0	16	0	0	18	0	—
—— Rosemary	0	12	0	0	14	0	—
Gallangal, East India	2	15	0	3	0	0	C.
Gentian Root	10	0	0	0	0	0	—
Ginseng	0	1	6	0	2	0	lb.
Gum Ammo. Drop	17	0	0	20	0	0	C.
—— Lump	9	0	0	13	0	0	—
Gum Arabic, E. I.	2	0	0	3	10	0	—
—— Turkey, fine	6	10	0	7	0	0	—
—— Barbary	3	10	0	4	0	0	—
—— Assafœtida	8	0	0	10	0	0	—
—— Benjamin	20	0	0	34	0	0	—
—— Cambogium	20	0	0	26	0	0	—
—— Copal, scraped	0	1	6	0	2	0	lb.
—— Galbanum	8	10	0	9	0	0	C.
—— Guaiacum	0	1	6	0	3	6	lb.
—— Mastic	0	5	0	0	0	0	—
—— Myrrh	18	0	0	20	0	0	C.
—— Olibanum	3	0	0	6	10	0	—
—— Opoponax	85	0	0	90	0	0	—
—— Sandrac	6	0	0	6	10	0	—
—— Seneca, garbled	3	4	0	0	0	0	—
—— Tragacanth	20	0	0	24	0	0	—
Jalap	0	3	4	0	3	6	lb.
Ipecacuanha	0	11	0	0	11	6	—
Isinglass, Book	0	14	0	0	0	0	—
—— Leaf	0	15	0	0	0	0	—
—— Long Staple	0	15	0	0	0	0	—
Manna, Flakey	0	4	6	0	0	0	—
Musk, China	0	14	0	0	15	0	oz
Nux Vomica	0	10	0	0	0	0	C.
Oil of Vitriol	0	0	3½	0	0	0	lb.
Opium	0	15	6	0	18	0	—
Pink Root	0	3	6	0	5	0	—
Quicksilver	0	6	6	0	7	0	—
Rhubarb, East India	0	3	6	0	7	0	—
——, Russia	0	14	0	0	16	0	—
Saffron	1	11	0	1	13	0	C.
Sago	2	8	0	2	10	0	—
Sal Ammoniac	9	0	0	9	10	0	—
Salop	12	12	0	14	0	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	Pe
Sarsaparilla	0	1	10	0	3	0	lb.
Sassafras	25	0	0	0	0	0	T.
Scammony	1	6	0	1	7	0	lb.
Senna	0	3	9	0	4	6	—
Seeds, Anni. Alicant	6	0	0	0	0	0	C.
——, Coriander, English	0	16	0	0	0	0	—
——, Cummin	4	0	0	4	5	0	—
——, Fenugreek	3	10	0	3	14	0	—
Shellack	6	0	0	8	10	0	—
Sticklack	10	0	0	12	0	0	—
Snake Root	0	7	0	0	0	0	lb.
Soap, Cast. or Spanish	6	2	0	9	0	0	C.
——, Yellow	4	12	0	0	0	0	—
——, Mottled	5	2	0	0	0	0	—
——, Curd	5	6	0	0	0	0	—
Spermaceti, refined	0	2	3	0	2	4	lb.
Tamarinds, West India	8	10	0	0	0	0	C.
Tapioca, Lisbon	0	0	8	0	0	9	lb.
Turmeric, Bengal	8	0	0	9	0	0	C.
——, China	11	0	0	12	0	0	—
——, West India	8	5	0	0	0	0	—
Verdigrise, Wet	0	3	0	0	3	6	lb.
——, Dry	0	7	3	0	0	0	—
——, Crystalliz.	0	11	0	0	0	0	—
Vitriol, Roman	0	0	7	0	0	7½	—
EBONY, Black Rose	30	0	0	34	0	0	T.
——, Green	21	0	0	22	0	0	—
Elep. T. 70 to 90lb. ea.	25	0	0	29	0	0	C.
——, Scrivelloes	17	0	0	0	0	0	—
FEATHERS, Dantz	0	2	9	0	3	0	lb.
——, Hambro'	0	2	0	0	2	4	—
——, Russia	0	2	6	0	2	8	—
——, Down	0	3	6	0	0	0	—
Flax, Riga	105	0	0	110	0	0	T.
——, Petersb. 12 head	92	0	0	96	0	0	—
——, Archangel	75	0	0	80	0	0	—
GALLS, Aleppo, blue	7	7	0	7	10	0	C.
——, mixt	6	0	0	6	5	0	—
Geneva, Holland	1	3	0	1	3	6	G.
Glue, For. dry, th. lea.	4	4	0	0	0	0	C.
——, thin	2	4	0	0	0	0	—
Hemp, Riga Rhine	92	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——, Outshot	80	0	0	0	0	0	—
——, Codilia	40	0	0	0	0	0	—
——, Petersb. Clean	92	0	0	0	0	0	—
——, hf. cl.	78	0	0	0	0	0	—
Hides, raw, West India	0	0	4½	0	0	5½	lb.
——, Bus. Ayrs.	0	0	4½	0	0	6½	—
——, Brazil	0	0	4	0	0	5½	—
——, Hor. Brit.	0	13	0	0	16	0	Hi

INDIGO.

Spanish.	Guatimala, Flora	0	10	0	0	12	0 lb.
	——, Sobr.	0	8	6	0	10	0 —
	——, Corta	0	5	0	0	8	6 —
	Caracca, Flora	0	9	6	0	12	6 —
	——, Sobres	0	8	0	0	9	3 —
	——, Cortes	0	5	6	0	7	9 —
Brazil		0	2	6	0	4	0 —

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	Per
East Ind.	Blue	0	10	6	0	11	6	lb.
	Purple	0	8	9	0	10	3	
	Copper and violet	0	6	9	0	8	6	
	Copper	0	3	9	0	5	6	
IRON, British, in Bars		15	0	0	16	0	0	T.
——— Pigs		9	0	0	10	0	0	
———, Old Sable		22	0	0	30	0	0	
———, New Sable		21	0	0	23	0	0	
———, Gurioffs		21	0	0	0	0	0	
———, Archangel		21	10	0	0	0	0	
———, Swedish		22	0	0	23	0	0	
LEMONS, repa.		4	10	0	5	0	0	ch
Licorice, Italian		9	5	0	9	9	0	C.
———, Spanish		7	0	0	8	0	0	
Lead, Pigs		29	0	0	0	0	0	T.
———, Milled or Sheet		32	10	0	0	0	0	
———, Bars		31	0	0	0	0	0	
———, Shot, No. 1 to 5		33	5	0	0	0	0	
——— 6 to 9		33	15	0	0	0	0	
———, Litharge		38	0	0	0	0	0	
———, Red		33	0	0	0	0	0	
———, White		45	0	0	0	0	0	
———, Ore		26	0	0	0	0	0	
MADDER, Dut. Cro.		6	10	0	7	0	0	.
———, Ombro		5	10	0	6	0	0	
———, Gamene		3	10	0	4	15	0	
———, Mulls		1	5	0	2	5	0	
———, Roots		2	10	0	2	15	0	
Mats, Archangel		7	0	0	0	0	0	H.
OIL Lucca, or Salad		20	0	0	21	0	0	Jr.
———, ¼ Chest		3	10	0	4	10	0	
———, Olive, Barbary		68	0	0	0	0	0	T.
———, Gallipoli		71	0	0	72	0	0	
———, Palm		2	15	0	0	0	0	C.
———, Turpentine, Eng.		5	5	0	5	7	6	
———, For.		4	5	0	0	0	0	
———, Rape, English		53	0	0	0	0	0	T.
———, Refined		56	0	0	0	0	0	
———, Linseed, English		53	0	0	0	0	0	
———, Cod, Newfound.		37	0	0	0	0	0	
———, Sperm.		109	0	0	0	0	0	T.
———, Head Matter		98	0	0	0	0	0	
———, Whale, Greenl.		37	0	0	0	0	0	
———, Brazil, or S. Fish.		40	0	0	0	0	0	
Oranges, Lisb. rc. best		5	10	0	6	10	0	ch
———, St. Michael's		3	10	0	3	15	0	bx
Orchil Weed, Cana. B.		none			0	0	0	T.
———, Inferior		140	0	0	0	0	0	
———, Cape de Verd		90	0	0	0	0	0	
PITCH, American		0	16	0	0	0	0	C.
———, Archangel		0	15	0	0	0	0	
———, Sweden		0	19	0	1	0	0	
———, British		15	0	0	16	0	0	
PROVISIONS. Butter	Carlow 1st	6	0	0	6	4	0	
	Cork 1st	6	10	0	6	14	0	
	Waterford 1st	6	0	0	6	4	0	
	Holland	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Friesland	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fi
	York, Best	3	6	0	3	8	0	
	Cumberland	3	4	0	3	6	0	

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	Per
Provisions. Irish.	Bacon, New	2	0	0	2	10	0	C.
	Beef, India	12	0	0	12	5	0	
	Beef, Mess	9	2	6	9	5	0	
	Pork, India	9	10	0	9	12	0	
	———, N. M.	5	2	6	0	0	0	
Hams, York		6	5	0	6	10	0	C.
RAGS, Hambro' S. P. F.		3	4	0	3	5	0	
———, F. F.		2	10	0	2	14	0	
———, F. X.		1	9	0	1	10	0	
———, Italian, Fine		3	10	0	3	12	0	
———, Seconds		2	16	0	0	0	0	
Rice		1	5	0	1	18	0	C.
RAISINS, &c. Wholesale D.'s Prices.	Currants	3	16	0	4	0	0	C.
	Figs, Faro	2	2	0	2	16	0	
	———, Turkey	3	15	0	4	5	0	
	Prunes, New	2	16	0	3	0	0	
	Muscatels	11	0	0	12	12	0	
	Bloom, or Jar	6	0	0	7	0	0	
	Sun or Solis, N.	3	15	0	4	0	0	
	Denia or Mala.	2	14	0	2	18	0	
	Sultana	4	10	0	4	16	0	
	Smyrna	2	10	0	2	16	0	
Rosin		0	14	0	0	15	0	G.
Rum, Jamaica		0	4	4	0	6	0	lb.
———, Leeward Island		0	3	6	0	3	9	C.
SACCHARUM Saturni		0	1	4	0	0	0	
Safflower		3	12	0	3	15	0	
Saltpetre, Ea. In. Rou		3	10	0	3	13	0	
———, Brit. Refin.		3	9	0	0	0	0	
Smalts		0	3	6	0	4	9	lb.
Shumack		1	12	0	1	13	0	C.
Skins undressed. Goat, Turkey		1	5	0	2	15	0	D.
———, Mogadore		1	15	0	2	10	0	
Lamb, Italian		12	12	0	0	0	0	120 sk.
———, Spanish		6	0	0	6	10	0	
Kid, Italian		17	0	0	0	0	0	
———, Spanish		6	0	0	8	0	0	¾
Seal, Greenl.		0	2	11	0	0	0	
——— So. Fishery		0	6	0	0	10	0	
Calf, British		0	10	0	0	12	6	
———, For. salted		0	0	6	0	0	11½	lb.
Silk, Raw, 16 oz. to a lb. Bengal, Skein		0	19	0	1	12	0	
———, Novi		1	6	0	1	16	0	
China		1	18	0	2	1	0	
———, 6 Moss		2	0	0	2	5	0	
Milan		1	17	0	1	18	0	
Reggio		1	11	0	1	12	6	
Brutia		1	11	0	1	12	0	
Silk, Throw. 16 oz. to a lb. Sergam.		3	8	0	3	10	0	
Modena		2	10	0	2	14	6	
Piedm.		3	10	0	4	0	0	
Milan		2	12	0	2	15	0	
Spices, Cinnamon		0	11	0	0	11	6	
———, Cloves		0	11	0	0	12	0	
———, Mace, Long		2	6	0	2	12	0	
———, Nutmegs		0	12	0	1	0	0	
———, Ginger. Barb. W.		3	15	0	4	0	0	C
———, Jam. Black		4	10	0	0	0	0	
———, Whi.		6	0	0	9	0	0	
———, East India		3	3	0	3	6	0	

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	Per
Spices, Pepper. East India		0	2	5½	0	2	6	lb.
——, White		0	4	3	0	4	4	
——, Long		7	10	0	8	0	0	C.
——, P. or J. Pep.		0	1	11	0	1	11½	lb.
Spirits, Malt		0	15	3	0	0	0	G.
—— of Wine		1	2	0	1	3	0	C.
SUGAR.—Waterside Prices. Antigua		3	9	0	3	18	0	
Barb. Clay. 1s.		4	10	0	4	18	0	
——, 2d.		3	12	0	3	14	0	
——, 3d.		3	10	0	3	12	0	
Musco. or Bro.		3	9	0	3	18	0	
Dom. N. and T.		3	9	0	3	15	0	
Grenada, Moscov.		3	9	0	3	13	0	
Jamaica, Brown		3	9	0	3	11	0	
——, Middl.		3	12	0	3	14	0	
——, Good		3	15	0	3	17	0	
——, Fine		4	0	0	4	4	0	
St. Kitts and Mon.		3	10	0	3	17	0	
Toba. and St. Vin.		3	9	0	3	16	0	
Surinam & Dem.		3	8	0	3	12	0	
Trinidad		3	9	0	3	14	0	
East India		3	8	0	3	18	0	
Sug.-Brokers Prices. Ground Tips		3	0	0	3	2	0	
——, Middles		3	4	0	3	10	0	
——, Faces		3	12	0	3	17	0	
Lumps, Brown		4	4	0	4	8	0	
——, Middling		4	11	0	4	18	0	
——, Best		4	13	0	4	16	0	
Sing. Loa. Brown		4	12	0	4	16	0	
——, Middl.		4	11	0	4	14	0	
——, Best		4	15	0	5	4	0	
Powder, Loaves		5	0	0	5	10	0	
Molasses		2	4	0	2	4	6	
TALLOW, Town Melted.		4	5	0	0	0	0	
——, Rus. Yell.		3	15	0	0	0	0	
——, Whi.		3	12	0	0	0	0	
——, Soap		3	8	0	3	12	0	
Rough Fat		0	4	11½	0	0	0	St.
TAR, Carolina		1	18	0	0	0	0	C.
——, Virginia		2	6	0	0	0	0	
——, Archangel		1	14	0	0	0	0	
——, Stockholm		1	18	0	0	0	0	
TEA, without Duty or Excise								
——, Bohea		0	1	6½	0	1	8	lb.
——, Congou		0	2	10	0	3	7½	
——, Campoi		0	3	3	0	3	7	
——, Pekoe		0	4	0	0	4	7	
——, Twankay		0	3	6	0	3	10	
——, Hyson Skin		0	3	5	0	3	9	
——, Hyson		0	4	10	0	5	6	
——, Gunpowder		0	5	8	0	7	1	
TIN, in Bars, on Board		8	13	0	0	0	0	C.
——, in Blocks, ditto		8	11	0	0	0	0	
—— Grain, in Block		10	2	0	10	4	0	

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	Per each per C. Ld.
TIMBER.—Deals. D. 3 I. by 40 F.		3	10	0	0	0	0	
—— 2½ —— 36 —		0	0	0	0	0	0	
—— 2 —— 30 —		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stockholm 14 —		66	0	0	68	0	0	
Christia. 12 —		55	0	0	60	0	0	
Carlstn, 12 —		45	10	0	48	10	0	
Norway		7	0	0	7	15	0	
Dantzic Fir		12	10	0	13	10	0	
Memel Fir		12	0	0	12	10	0	
America. Quebec		9	10	0	10	0	0	
Oak Board		12	10	0	0	0	0	
Pine Boards		8	5	0	0	0	0	
Masts		15	0	0	18	18	0	
Tobacco Maryla Fi.		0	0	6	0	0	11	lb.
bonded Good Colo.		0	0	4	0	0	6	
——— Middl. Dit.		0	0	5	0	0	6	
——— Virgi. Fine		0	0	6	0	0	8	
——— Ordinary		0	0	3	0	0	4	
——— Carolina		0	0	8	0	0	11	
——— Georgia		0	0	10	0	0	11	
——— Strip Leaf		0	0	6	0	0	9	
——— Turkey		0	0	9	0	1	1	
Tortoise-shell		1	1	0	1	8	0	C. T.
Turpentine, American		1	2	0	1	3	0	lb.
Valonia		15	0	0	16	0	0	C.
Vermilion, Dutch		0	7	0	0	7	6	lb.
——, China		0	5	6	0	5	9	
WAX, Bees, English		12	0	0	0	0	0	C.
——, American		10	10	0	11	0	0	
——, African		7	10	0	8	0	0	
——, Dant. and Ham.		12	12	0	0	0	0	
——, Hambro' White		0	2	6	0	0	0	lb.
WINE, Dealers Prices of Red Port		105	0	0	110	0	0	
——, Old		108	0	0	115	0	0	Bt
Sherry		88	0	0	100	0	0	P.
Lisbon		96	0	0	100	0	0	
Vidonia		78	0	0	80	0	0	Bt
Bucellas		100	0	0	105	0	0	P.
Mountain, Old		75	0	0	80	0	0	H.
Madeira, Old		90	0	0	120	0	0	A.
Claret		70	0	0	90	0	0	Ft
Rhenish		0	0	0	0	0	0	T.
Wood, Box, Turkey		24	0	0	26	0	0	Ft
——, Cedar, Carolina		0	1	5½	0	1	7	lb.
——, Jamaica		0	1	0	0	0	0	
Lignum Vitæ, Jamaica		10	0	0	20	0	0	
——, Provid.		11	0	0	21	0	0	
Mahogany, Hispa.		0	1	8	0	1	9	lb.
——, Honduras		0	1	3	0	1	5	
Wool, Rev. Ruffi. Best		4	2	0	4	4	0	lb.
——, Wooms, Brown		3	19	0	4	2	0	
——, Best W.		3	14	0	0	0	0	
——, W. Sta.		3	6	0	0	0	0	
——, Coat Sca.		4	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Coney, English		0	16	0	0	0	0	
——, Goats, Smyrna		0	4	6	0	5	9	
——, Vigonia, Red		0	9	6	0	11	6	
——, Pale		0	1	0	0	2	3	
Yarn, Mohair, Smyrna		0	2	6	0	3	6	
—Cotton, Turkey		0	2	6	0	3	6	

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 21st of OCTOBER to 20th of NOVEMBER, 1811.

1811.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 per Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Irish 5 per Cent.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto	3½d. Exchequer Bills.	Omnium.	Navy Scrip.	Consols for Account.
Oct. 21		62¼	63¼	78¼	95¾	16⅝					13 14p		62½	63⅛	4 5p	1dis		63¾
22		62⅜	63⅛	78⅛	96	16⅝					14 15p				4 5p	1dis		63⅝
23		62⅛	63⅛	78⅛	96	16⅝					14 15p		62⅝		4 5p	⅝dis		63⅝
24	230½	62¼	63¼	78⅛	96⅛	16⅝					14 15p		62⅝		4 6p	⅝dis		64
25																		
26																		
27																		
28																		
29	232	62¾	63¾	78¾	96¼	16⅝					14 15p				4 5p	⅝dis		64
30		63	64	78¾	96⅛	16⅝				183	14 15p				4 5p	⅝dis		64⅛
31		63⅛	64⅛	79	96⅛	16⅝				183	14 15p				4 5p	⅝dis		64⅛
Nov. 1		63⅛	64⅛	79⅛	96⅛	16⅝			5⅞		14 15p				5 4p	par		64⅛
2	233	63⅝	64⅜	79⅛	97	16⅝		61⅜	5⅞	183	14 15p				3 5p	par		64⅜
7	233½	63⅝	64⅜	79⅛	97⅛	16⅝		61⅝			14 15p	68¾	63		5 4p	⅛dis		64⅜
8	232½	63⅛	64⅜	79⅛	97	16⅝					14 15p	68¾			3 5p	⅛dis		64⅜
9																		
10																		
11		63⅛	64	79⅛	97	16⅝				183	18 19p				3 5p			64⅜
12	232½	63⅛	64	79⅛	97⅛	16⅝				183½	18 19p				5 5p			64⅜
13		63⅛	64	79⅛	97	16⅝		61¼		183	18 19p				4 5p			64⅜
14	232½	63⅛	64⅛	79⅛	97	16⅝				183½	18 19p				4 5p	⅛dis		64⅜
15	232½	63⅛	64⅛	79⅛	97	16⅝				185⅜	18 19p				4 5p	par		64⅜
16		63⅛	64⅛	79⅛	97	16⅝				185½	17 18p				4 5p	par		64⅜
18		63⅛	64⅛	79⅛	97⅛	16⅝					17 18p				4 5p			64⅜
19	231½	63⅛	64⅛	79⅛	97	16⅝				184	17 18p				4 5p	par		64⅜
20	231½	63⅛	64⅛	79⅛	97	16⅝				185	17 18p				3 5p	⅛dis		64⅜

The above are taken at the highest prices of the day. ISAAC VALE, Stock-Broker, 74, Bishopsgate Without.

PRICE OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

Three per cent. £71.—Old six per cents. which begun paying off 1st January, 1796, and will be liquidated 1st Oct. 1818.—£109. 0s. new six per cents. began paying off 1802, and will be liquidated 1st Oct. 1824.—£108. 10s. all with div. from 1st July.—Louisiana six per cents. £111¼. with div. from 1st July.—Bank shares (400 dollars, or £90. each) £90. with div. for 1st January last.

IRISH FUNDS.

Bank stock, £195.—Government debentures, 3½ per cent. £74.—Ditto, 4 per cent. £81.—Ditto, 5 per cent. £101¼.—3½ per cent. government stock, £73¾.—Treasury bills, half premium.—City bonds, 6 per cent. £101.—Grand Canal stock, £77.

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